The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII........NO. 7027. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE AND THE CURRENCY.

AMENDMENTS TO MR. SHERMAN'S BILL—MR. DAWES, MR. BUTLER, AND THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A new era in the financial debate in the Senate seems again to be approaching. Mr. Sherman gave notice to-day that he would ask the Senate to sit to-morrow until some decisive vote is reached, and there is some prospect that his request will be granted. The only amendment offered to the new bill came from Mr. Schurz to-day, to strike out eighty-two in the first section and insert fifty-six, so that the greenback circulation shall be $356,000,000 instead of $382,000,000. The discussion to-day, participated in by Messrs. Bayard, Conkling, and Frelinghuysen, was mainly upon the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the $44,000,000 legal-tender reserve, a question which has been argued two or three times already within as many weeks. Mr. Wright gave notice to-day of his intention to move to strike out all the first section of the bill, and to insert in lieu thereof a section fixing the legal-tender circulation at $400,000,000. Mr. Logan presented a memorial in the Senate to-day, signed by business men of New-York, representing that the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country are paralyzed owing to the uncertainty of the finance question, now under consideration by Congress, and urging the necessity of immediate action. They recommend that the volume of legal tenders be fixed at $400,000,000, and that a free Banking law be passed. This memorial is signed by merchants of Hudson street, Fourth and Eighth avenues, and Bowery. Among the names are those of E. A. Schabbeta, C. Offerman, M. L. Lane, J. E. Laudon, E. J. S. Hart & Co., E. D. Carpenter, Geo. Hutchings, Rogers & Orr, Thos. McGuire and others.

THE MASSACHUSETTS VACANCY IN THE SENATE.

The votes in the Massachusetts Legislature for Senator are watched with great interest here, in both House and Senate. The reports of the ballots are copied and handed around in the two chambers as soon as they are received at the telegraph offices. Mr. Dawes has been appealed to by both parties in Massachusetts for pledges with reference to his position toward Gen. Butler and the Governorship next Fall. He refuses absolutely to give any pledges to anybody, and says if his course in Congress and in Massachusetts, hitherto, is not a sufficient guarantee of his future, no promise he could make on the eve of an election would entitle him to confidence. The report that there are any different relations between Mr. Butler and Mr. Dawes from what have heretofore existed, or that any arrangement has been entered into between them, is universally regarded here as unfounded.

THE MINING BILL.

The Mining bill came up in the House in the morning hour, and occasioned a very exciting debate. The friends of the bill were confident that it would pass without amendment, but the debate resulted in the adoption of both the Negley and Holman amendments, without the passage of the bill. It now seems probable that the entire bill will be laid upon the table, which will be substantially a triumph of the friends of Sutro. The Negley amendment was carried mainly by the efforts of Representative J. D. Ward, of Chicago, a new member, who made a very earnest speech in favor of the smaller miners and against monopolists. The speech evidently turned many votes. The opposition to the Negley amendment was mainly led by Mr. Merriam, of New-York, who argued that it was a scheme of Sutro to divest thousands of American citizens of their rights. He charged that Sutro squandered his time in Washington, boring for a subsidy, when he should be finishing his tunnel.

INTER-STATE TRANSPORTATION.

The House proceeded so far with the Transportation bill as to order the main question, and the vote will doubtless be taken to-morrow at 2 o'clock. A preliminary vote, which was taken this afternoon, on a motion to table, resulted in a defeat of that motion by a vote of 92 yeas to 190 nays, is considered a fair test of the strength of the bill. Mr. George F. Hoar supported the bill. He maintained that nothing was proposed by it, except to protect the people against extortion. He denied that the provisions of the bill contemplated the violation of the rights of civil liberty, but urged, on the contrary, that it protected American citizens against the encroachments of railroads. He was convinced that the General Government had power to legislate for such an end. On the question of jurisdiction he considered the States powerless, and that the authority was solely vested in Congress. Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, argued that Congress had already committed itself to the principle by the law of 1864, for the relief of the Raritan and Delaware Railroad—a law which was a discrimination on the part of the General Government in favor of one railroad over another.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Daniel B. Cliffe, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Tennessee; Wickham S. Havens, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Sag Harbor, N. Y.; Allex. Lindstrom, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at the port of Charleston, S. C.; Calvin Reasoner, of Kansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Cawker City, Kansas. Postmasters—A. B. Hall, at Galveston, Texas; L. B. Kendall, at Kalamazoo, Mich.; Ethelbert Hubb, at Newbern, N. C., and Henry Mullen, at Columbia, Penn.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Charles D. Howard, Surveyor of Customs for the District of Salem and Beverly, Mass.; Wm. K. Hayes, Postmaster at Parsons, Kansas; J. P. Billingsby, Postmaster at Marion, Ala.

WOMEN AS MASTERS OF VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that in case where a woman is owner of a yacht, there is nothing in the laws of the United States which can prevent her from being named in the marine papers as the master thereof.

THE LOUISIANA CONTEST.

The Committee on Elections have finished the examination of the case of Pinchback against Sheridan for the seat from Louisiana, and it is understood will report next week that the record evidence on which both claimants rest their respective cases has not enabled the committee to decide between them.

AN OUTFIT FOR THE SAILORS.

A very interesting memorial was sent by Secretary Robeson to-day to the Naval Committee of the House. It is a letter signed by every officer of the Wabash, Congress, Franklin, Brooklyn, Juniata, Dictator, Mahopac, Ticonderoga, Ossipee, Kansas, Lancaster, Shenandoah, Canandaigua, and Pawnee, which vessels of the United States Navy comprise the North Atlantic Squadron, asking that an outfit of clothing shall be allowed to our seamen. It will be remembered that Hon. Leonard Myers' bill for the outfit was reported by him from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and is now on the calendar, and this indorsement of the justice of the measure will no doubt materially aid its passage. Rear Admiral A. Ludlow Case, commanding the fleet, forwarded this petition, urging the grant of the outfit in a letter of great force, and Secretary Robeson warmly approves the bill. Soldiers and marines are allowed their clothing, but in the navy its cost is deducted from the seaman's pay, causing much dissatisfaction and frequent desertions. The passage of Mr. Myers' bill will not only be just to the sailor, but will aid the efficiency of the navy.

CLAIMS FOR PROPERTY USED OR DESTROYED IN THE LATE WAR.

The report of Judge Lawrence, Chairman of the House Committee on War Claims, made to that committee on the general subject of war claims, was considered at its meeting this morning, and after considerable modification authority was given to report the same to the House. Messrs. Hazelton, Mellish, Scudder, Wilson, and Holman signed a statement to the effect that while they believed from the examination they had been able to give the subject that the law applicable to the various classes of claims before the committee was correctly stated, yet they reserved the right to consider individual cases of particular hardship or suffering on their merits without prejudice. This statement is not signed by Messrs. Kellogg, Smith, Harris, and Morrison, though it is not understood that they will make any report on the subject. The conclusion arrived at by Judge Lawrence is that the Government is not legally bound to make compensation for property used, occupied, damaged or destroyed in the late war by the United States forces, but that whatever is done is to be considered as an act of grace and mercy.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TAX-PAYERS' MEMORIAL.

The delegation chosen by the recent convention of the tax-payers of South Carolina to present to Congress the memorial reciting the grievances of the property-holders of that State, and praying for a remedy in some form, arrived here this evening. The delegation will call on the President to-morrow. Among the delegates are Ex-Senator Chestnut, Ex-Gov. Aiken, Ex-Gov. Bonham, Ex-Gov. Manning, Gen. J. B. Kershaw, President Tupper, of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, and other noted Carolinians. They will probably remain in the city several days.

THE QUESTION OF MOIETIES.

Mr. E. H. Roberts has recently presented to the Committee on Ways and Means three bills to amend the existing laws in regard to moieties to informers, seizures of books and papers, and what is technically known as damage allowances. It is understood that the bills have been prepared in and represent the views of the Treasury Department. They have not yet been considered by the committee, but it is very likely that their general principles will receive the approval of the committee, and that some such measures will be reported to the House before long.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day made further progress with the Deficiency bill, and agreed to insert sundry items to make good deficiencies in the Indian service in Montana, New-Mexico, Arizona, Dakota, and elsewhere. The committee also heard the Postmaster General in advocacy of the appropriation of $500,000 to enlarge the Post Office Department building by raising and putting another story under it, in order to furnish the needed accommodations for the increased and constantly-increasing service.

NEW-MEXICO SEEKING ADMISSION.

The House Committee on Territories heard an argument from Delegate Elkins, of New-Mexico, urging the passage of an enabling act for the admission of that Territory as a State in the Union.

THE PETITION OF THE NAVAL GRADUATES.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day agreed to report adversely on the petition of twenty-six graduates of the Naval Academy of June 4, 1869, asking to be given rank and precedence from date of graduation, instead of the date of a subsequent examination in which they claim to have been unfairly treated.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Master Francis H. Delano is ordered to the Portsmouth, at the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal.; Assistant Paymaster S. Denison Hurlbut to the Wachusett, at Key West, Fla., per steamer on the 4th of April next; Chaplain Henry H. Clark to the receiving-ship Ohio, at Boston, Mass., on the 1st of April; Assistant Engineer Geo. S. Gates to the Boston Navy-yard; Chaplain W. H. Stewart is detached from the receiving-ship Ohio, at Boston, on the 1st of April, and placed on waiting orders.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPLOSION.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER—ADDITIONAL NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 25.—From survivors of the tow-boat Crescent City disaster, who arrived here this morning on the steamer Phil. Allen, the following additional particulars of the disaster are obtained:

Wm. Briggs, the first engineer, who was on watch at the time of the explosion, states that he was aft welding a fire-hook. He was knocked down by the concussion, though he heard no unusual noise. On regaining his feet he started forward, but was stopped by the steam. A moment afterward he found himself standing in the water, and, realizing his danger, he ran up stairs, closely followed by the water. Within three minutes after the explosion the boat sunk, leaving only the after part of the roof above water, on which the survivors were huddled until relieved by the Phil. Allen's timely arrival. The engineer states that at the time of the explosion the boat was carrying 140 pounds of steam, and five minutes before he had tried the water and found it flush. He can give no theory as to the cause of the explosion. The steamer had five barges in tow, containing 500 tons of coal, 600 tons of sugar, and about 200 tons of queensware, all of which was lost. In addition to the list of casualties reported last night are the following: Frank Kelly, of St. Louis, day watchman, and Wm. Dunn, second cook, of Wheeling, who died on the Phil. Allen; Clarence Adsit, of Cairo, cabin boy, and the following colored firemen: Jno. Davis, "Ki," Adkins, of Cincinnati, and Ben. Johnson, of Elizabethtown, Penn., were lost. The following were wounded: James Brewster, cabin boy, of Madison, Ind., cut in the head; Arthur Welch, a rouster, from St. Louis, cut in the head; Thos. McKuen, rouster, from Memphis, shoulder bruised; Lizzie Ross, chamber-maid, from Cairo, skull fractured; George and Albert Hall, sons of the proprietor of the trading boat, of Davenport, Iowa, were considerably bruised, and their father was badly scalded about the chest.

The following persons are unhurt: James O'Connor, Pittsburg; Frank Miller, Peoria, Ill.; Gus. Souer, Jake Lichit, Joe Miller, Morris D. Hener, Henry Erlenstien, Chas. Harrison, Henry Murphy, Allen Cooper, Geo. Telley, of St. Louis; —— Ross, of Cairo; Mrs. Hull and four children, of Davenport; and the following colored firemen: Jos. Hughes, of Moundsville, West Va.; Jerry Thomas, Brownsville, Penn.; Jas. Robinson, Dave Acker, Dick Harris, and Alfred Jones, of St. Louis. Those who were unhurt, together with all of the wounded, except George Van Houten, pilot, whose left leg is dislocated, left for St. Louis on the City of Vicksburg. The survivors speak in the highest terms of the treatment received from the officers of the Phil. Allen. None of the bodies of the killed were recovered.

The Memphis *Ledger* says the entire loss by the explosion of the Crescent City reaches nearly $300,000.

A WIFE-MURDERER SENTENCED.

LACONIA, N. H., March 25.—Blodgett, the wife-murderer, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 25.—The one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of West Springfield was celebrated to-day with appropriate exercises. Col. Aaron Bagg was President of the day, and Rev. Dr. Thomas Vermilye, of New-York, delivered the historical address.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS AND SOLICITOR BANFIELD BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day heard the testimony of George Bliss, of New-York, and of E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, in the matter of the Sanborn contracts. Mr. Bliss appeared at the request of Sanborn and testified concerning facts in his own knowledge. He knew little of the contracts prior to his own appointment. He declined to do anything with them till after the conference with the Solicitor of the Treasury. His only acquaintance with the contracts had been the collection of $63,000 of succession and legacy taxes. The basis of these collections was in a list of 1,200 names secured from the Surrogate's office by one Coventry Waddell. To determine whether these several estates were in arrears verification at the Collector's office was necessary. This verification was had. Until verified the list was comparatively valueless. For this list Sanborn paid $3,000. The service of Sanborn consisted chiefly in the discovery of the list and in securing appraisals of the parcels of real estate at the time the tax accrued. Mr. Bliss had at first expected to do the work gratuitously. Afterward he was told by the Treasury that he could receive compensation from Sanborn. This Bliss considered just compensation. It was fixed at five per cent. The total amount received from Sanborn was $3,300. Bliss received the $65,000. It could not have been collected except by some such extraordinary instrumentality as the Sanborn law. Experience showed that persons from whom the tax was collected generally had either paid a less amount than was due, or had paid the tax in but one district while owning property in more than one, or had not intended to pay the tax from the belief that the law imposing the special taxes had been repealed. Bliss denied that he had ever been subordinated to Sanborn. He stated that as to the matter of difference between Judge Davis and himself in the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case, he rested his case on the published statements. He also stated that he received as his fees from all sources during last year as District Attorney $21,300. Of this $3,300 was the five per cent. fees on the Sanborn contracts. Bliss did not consider that in assisting Sanborn he was working for the Government. J. D. Coughlin had been such an expert at this business that, though a pronounced Democrat, he had secured the position as Assessor. Bliss was ignorant that Coughlin had used internal revenue blanks while acting as Sanborn's agent. The Phelps estate tax was not a matter of record in the Collector's office, except as to the realty. The personal tax was not of record there.

STATEMENT OF MR. BANFIELD.

Solicitor Banfield traced the entire history of the connection of the Treasury with the Sanborn contract. It has been the custom of the Treasury Department since the war, to enter into similar contracts for the collection of moneys due the Government from various sources. Mr. Banfield produced a long list of contracts made prior to the Sanborn contract, in which the percentage offered to the contracting parties averaged fifty per cent. In some cases the percentage was seventy-five per cent., but until the time of the Sanborn contracts the Treasury had realized practicably nothing from the numerous contracts made. This fact had convinced both Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Richardson that nothing could come of the Sanborn contracts, and they had been opposed to the policy of the law. Scores of contracts had been let at high percentages, out of which a cent has never been received. This system of farming out the collection of the revenues was disapproved by Mr. Boutwell when he became Secretary, and he refused to continue it without special authority of law. The first knowledge the Treasury Department had of the existence of the Sanborn case was the application of Mr. Kelsey, a defeated Congressman, for a contract. The Treasury deliberated long before granting it. The first Sanborn contract was the New-York whisky cases, which had lain without action in Judge Pierrepont's time. The only tax collected under these contracts was $1,000, under Judge Davis' administration. Mr. Banfield was unable to say which Commissioner of Internal Revenue had not been consulted in awarding the contracts. Mr. Roberts brought out the fact that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had collected on articles then exempt from taxation, in 1872, $19,062,000, and in 1873 $6,000,000. It was also stated that the Commissioner is preparing a table to show that he collected $800,000 to $900,000 of legacy taxes last year. Mr. Banfield testified that Mr. Butler's statement in the House that limitation ran upon the collection of taxes, was untrue; that the limitation only ran upon penalties, but not on the debt, as has already been shown in THE TIMES dispatches. The Supreme Court had decided that the United States could collect its taxes in an action of debt. Mr. Banfield made it appear that the title, "Special State Agent," which appears in the printed Sanborn correspondence, after the name of Frink Green, an agent of Sanborn, was a misprint; that it should read, "secret service agent." Mr. Green had a commission in the secret service without pay. The truth was on the general question; the Treasury officials had found an anomalous and untried statute and sought to execute it as best they could. In doing so the general Internal Revenue act might not have been properly considered in construing the Sanborn law, but it was certain that no officer of the Treasury had ever received, or expected to receive, any compensation under this law.

Sanborn had expected to testify and began, but received notice from his lawyer in New-York directing him to decline to testify pending his indictment and trial. The reason given was, that the Assistant Attorney of Brooklyn, was in Washington with the intention of entrapping Sanborn to his disadvantage. It turned out that the Assistant Attorney, unknown to all, was then in the room. The committee took under advisement the question whether they should compel Sanborn to testify. It is understood that the committee will insist upon his giving evidence. The question of the legality of the revocation of the Sanborn contract by the Secretary of the Treasury was raised, and, although the Solicitor of the Treasury did not desire to commit himself on the question, it was evident that both the Solicitor and the committee were inclined to the opinion that the revocation of a contract that is already partly executed would be the disturbance of a vested right, and that the Court of Claims might award Sanborn damages in case of such revocation.

Sanborn testified that before he had collected a cent he expended $30,000, and he stated in private conversation that his entire expenditures for information and traveling expenses amounted to $150,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Committee on Ways and Means gave another hearing to-day in the matter of the Sanborn contracts. Mr. Bliss, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, made a detailed statement as to the connection of his office with the collection of the claims under Sanborn, and parried with a great deal of dexterity the attempts made by various members of the committee to obtain an admission by him that the contract was made in bad policy and was unnecessary. He said that with the lights now before him he would not now make a contract, but that at the time it was made it was apparent that whatever should reach the Treasury under it was so much clear gain. He admitted virtually, however, that the great discovery made by Sanborn, the key of the whole position, was the obtaining from the Surrogate's office of the list of estates which were subject to the legacy and succession tax. He characterized that list as a scoop-net, from the contents of which the big fish, the estates which had not actually paid the tax, were afterward sifted out by comparison with the records of the Internal Revenue Collector's Office. There was no reason why the regular officers of the Government could not have obtained the same information, but it was like the egg of Columbus, which anybody might make stand on end after he saw how it was done. He expressed his belief that the $64,000 collected in New-York under the Sanborn contract would never have been collected through the regular instrumentalities of the Government. It could have been, perhaps, but it would not have been.

On being questioned by Mr. Niblack, in reference to his own five per cent. on the amount collected, he justified his course in that connection by saying that if, with the consent of his superior, he could at any time get money for rendering services not forbidden by law, he was very glad to get it, and he thought that everybody else would be, except, perhaps, members of Congress.

Mr. Niblack said: Judge Noah Davis testified before us that he declined the same offer.

Mr. Bliss—I do not know whether he testified it or not.

Mr. Niblack—He stated it before the committee.

Mr. Bliss—I am content to have my position and that of Judge Noah Davis, as they now stand before the country, relatively judged.

Solicitor Banfield followed Mr. Bliss. He appeared, he said, not in the interest of Sanborn, or any other contractor, but at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, to explain the relation of the department to this contract question. Application for contracts to collect debts due the Government had been made as early as 1869, and although the Secretary and the Solicitor were not favorably disposed to the system, contracts were given to several parties at rates of commission varying from twenty to fifty per cent. on the amounts to be collected, the contractors to pay all the expenses, but the invariable result had been that nothing was collected; at all events that the Government got nothing. The system was abrogated, and was not resumed until the passage of the law under which the Sanborn contract was given, and less care was taken to limit the commission under that contract than there would have been if it had been supposed that anything would be collected. The Solicitor was sharply cross-questioned by Mr. Beck as to why Internal Revenue Commissioner Douglass was not called into consultation by the Secretary and the Solicitor when they undertook to carry the law into effect, and also as to what authority he had to write letters to internal revenue officers directing them to aid Sanborn, when the law required that he should aid them. To the first question his reply was, that the law referred to "debts withheld," and not particularly to internal revenue matters; and to the second, that the idea of assistance was that it should be mutual, and that Sanborn could not very well assist the regular officers unless they were willing to assist him. In reply to a question by Mr. Sheldon, the Solicitor said he had no knowledge, belief, or suspicion that any officer of the Government had received, or expected to receive, anything in any way from the Sanborn contract.

After the examination of Mr. Banfield had been concluded, Mr. John D. Sanborn himself came before the committee, but instead of proceeding with his statement, he said that he had, within the last twenty-four hours, been advised by his counsel that, in view of the indictment pending against him in Brooklyn, charging him with collusion with revenue officers to defraud the Government, it would be injudicious for him to make the full statement which he had been ready and willing to make. He was ready, however, to give to the committee such general information on the subject as he possessed. He had been informed by the Chairman and other members of the committee that they could not sit and listen to any partial statement; that he was present, not by order of the committee, but of his own volition, and in accordance with his own request, in order that he might make a full and fair statement of all the circumstances connected with his contract. If he was not prepared to do that, and to answer such questions as the committee might desire to put to him, they would decline to listen to any partial or restricted statement.

Mr. Sanborn's counsel (Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont,) justified the position taken by his client, although he expressed his belief that nothing which Sanborn could say could prejudice his case, but still, as a matter of caution, he thought it better for him not to submit himself to the examination of the committee. He alluded to the fact that there was a gentleman present, (understood to be an Assistant District Attorney from Brooklyn,) watching to take advantage of anything Sanborn might say.

The committee finally adjourned without coming to a decision as to whether Sanborn should or should not be made a witness.

A DEATH-BED CONFESSION—TWO INNOCENT MEN HANGED.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—In June, 1872, Belle Secor, a young girl, aged thirteen, was outraged and murdered in Mercer County, Ohio, and two men, named McLeod and Kimmeil, suspected of the crime, were lynched by the infuriated citizens. A few days ago Thomas B. Douglas, of Fort Wayne, Ind., on his death-bed confessed that he committed the outrage, and afterward participated in the hanging of the two innocent men.

RETURN OF GEN. SCHENCK.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 25.—Gen. Schenck returned home to-day, and was received with éclat. A committee met him at Xenia, and many friends greeted him at the depot and escorted him to the hotel, where, after dinner he held a public reception. During his brief stay he will be the guest of his brother, Admiral Schenck.

THE SUMNER EULOGY.

BOSTON, March 25.—The committee appointed by the City Government on the Sumner obsequies held a meeting this afternoon in the Mayor's Office. They were formally notified by Mayor Cobb that Senator Schurz had accepted the invitation of the city to deliver a eulogy on Mr. Sumner, and it was voted that arrangements be made to have the eulogy delivered in Music Hall instead of Faneuil Hall, and that Mayor Cobb consult with Mr. Schurz and fix the date when it shall take place.

PROTEST AGAINST TAX ON ANTHRACITE COAL.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 25.—The State Council of the Miners' and Laborers' Pennsylvania Benevolent Association appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives this evening, to protest against the passage of the bill imposing a tax of four cents per ton on anthracite coal.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., March 25.—The House of Delegates to-day voted to extend the session for not more than thirty days.

ALBANY.

EASTMAN'S RAPID-TRANSIT BILL.

THE PROMOTER MOVES THE DISCHARGE OF THE COMMITTEE—DISCUSSION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—Messrs. Lincoln, Weed & Co. have had recourse for their "vindication" to the old worn-out device of a whitewashing committee, which very appropriately has at its head the immaculate "Tom" Alvord. Ascertaining that efforts would be made to frighten or intimidate Mr. Eastman into foregoing his intention of introducing a resolution discharging the Railroad Committee from the further consideration of his Rapid-Transit bill, the members of that body determined to assume the offensive, and, accordingly, the first opportunity that offered Mr. Weed rose in his place and moved that unanimous consent be granted for Mr. Eastman to introduce the resolution. No objection was made and Mr. Eastman introduced the resolution, when Mr. Weed proceeded to give a history of the progress of the rapid-transit bills in the committee. He approached the subject dispassionately, and said he believed the gentleman from Dutchess had done him great injustice. In connection with the Senate Committee, the Railroad Committee had held joint sessions for the purpose of considering these schemes, a thorough hearing had been had before that committee, and a large number of men had appeared before them. It determined to report three bills, one for the east, one for the centre, and one for the north side. The latter was what was known as the Greenwich Elevated Road, which has been in operation a number of years, and its extension has been asked for by some of the best men in the City. The cross-town roads asked for in the bill were stricken out. The bill was introduced early in January, and long before the bill introduced by the gentleman from Dutchess. He also referred briefly to the Third and Fourth Avenue Roads, and stated that they formed part of a harmonious plan for rapid transit in New-York. He then said that the gentleman from Dutchess could not have appreciated the scope of his bill, or he would not have offered the resolution to-day. It provides for the appointment of a commission to build roads without limit, and authorizes them to buy land without limit, and they may draw their warrant upon the Controller of New-York, and it shall be his duty to issue bonds to pay every dollar used in the construction. It leaves it to no auditing board, but provides that he shall issue revenue bonds in anticipation to pay for the road. The Commissioners might spend $100,000,000 within the next two years without let or hindrance. He afterward introduced another bill improving the first, and it is due to the committee that it should be stated that the bill which the gentleman wanted reported was introduced on the 3d of March, instead of six weeks ago. On the 12th of March, seven days before he made his statement, he appeared before the committee with a substitute. He therefore did the committee a great wrong in his statement that the committee had retained the bill six weeks. The Vanderbilt bill was introduced on the 10th of March, the others were introduced long before, and had he not risen to a question of privilege as he did, his bill would have been reported and acted upon before this time. The committee had no pride of opinion on the question, and have been endeavoring to discharge their duty to the best of their ability, and as rapidly as time will allow. If it was the pleasure of the House to discharge the committee, they would have nothing to say, but he deemed it right to state the facts, so that the House could see whether it was its province to assail one of its committees in this manner.

Mr. Eastman regretted that he was obliged to say a single word on the subject, and he regretted that he had ever introduced the bill referred to. He had no interest in the bill. He introduced it as a measure for the people of New-York, and he was not interested in it to the extent of a single farthing. The bill had most careful consideration, and was indorsed by a public meeting at which over 2,000 were present. The gentleman (Mr. Weed) was a fair and honorable man, but he did him great injustice in referring to his bill as he had. He had only asked that the bill should be allowed to come before the House, that the members should be able to act upon it. He was ready to receive suggestions from any one. There was a clause in the bill permitting the City to guarantee its bonds, not to issue its bonds, for the road, as the gentleman said. Many were of the opinion that New-York would never have rapid transit, unless that provision was embodied in the bill; but there was a strong sentiment against it, and it was stricken out. He had labored earnestly to make the bill in the interests of the City. He did not desire now to discuss the provisions of the bill. It would be time enough for that when it should come before the House. He had done in the Railroad Committee what was frequently done in the committees of the House—simply asked the substitution of one bill for another. He calculated he had a right to do that. He asked the committee that they should give the same consideration to the people of New-York that they would to the railroad monopolists. He desired no more consideration for himself than would be extended to another member of the House.

Finally, Mr. Eastman reiterated that his bill had not been introduced in the interests of either jobbers or monopolists, and that it was a clean measure without anything to back it beyond its merits, and the approval of the people who were to be benefited by it.

Mr. C. S. Spencer said it would seem appropriate that the New-York delegation should be heard by one of its members. He believed he spoke the united minds of the delegation when he said it was an imperious necessity that the Legislature should not adjourn without giving New-York a plan of rapid transit. He believed the people of New-York would hold their delegation to a strict accountability in this regard. They had been pursuing rapid transit as an *ignus futuus* for years, but it has receded further and further as it has been supposed to become more nearly acceptable. He would not reflect upon anybody. He was ready to ascribe good motives rather than bad, and he could not see one jot or title reflecting upon the honor or integrity of the Railroad Committee. He believed they had acted in good faith, but at the same time he thought that, as the session was approaching its close, this rapid transit question should be discussed and disposed of without further delay, and, therefore, without reflecting upon anybody, he hoped the motion to take this bill from the committee and place it before the House would be adopted.

Mr. Lincoln said that he did not deem it necessary or expedient to apologize to the Assembly for the time consumed in this discussion, and placing its subject matter squarely before that body. It was equally unnecessary, he thought, to explain further the position in which the Railroad Committee, of which he had the honor to be Chairman, was placed, but at the same time he would briefly cite a few facts bearing upon that point. In relation to Mr. Eastman's bill, he said that no member of the New-York delegation had ever said a word to the committee in favor of the monstrosity—not a members. Mr. Eastman had claimed that this bill, which, according to his statements, had received the highest indorsements, had lain in committee for six weeks. If this was the cleanest and most honest bill ever drawn why did Mr. Eastman appear before the committee and introduce a substitute for it? Was that a sign of its immaculate purity? And yet the record showed that Mr. Eastman had introduced two bills on this subject.

Mr. Lincoln could not, he said, bring himself to regard very highly the indorsement which came from a public meeting and from editors who had had neither time nor opportunity to examine the scheme as carefully as it deserved. Nor could he divest himself of the suspicion that the gentleman from Dutchess had had some hand in procuring the favorable editorial comments which had been published, and upon which the gentleman laid such stress. The value of these comments might be estimated when he told the Assembly that the bill upon which they were based had been withdrawn to give place to one which the gentleman from Dutchess considered a better one. In reference to the action had by the Assembly in this matter he had but a few words to say. Let the clamor be as loud as it might, the Railroad Committee did not scare worth a cent! They had marked out for themselves a line of action in this as in other matters. Should the Assembly see fit to leave this bill with them they would act upon it at the time and in the manner hitherto decided upon. If not, why well and good. He could not help it. He would say also a few words in relation to the advocacy by Mr. Eastman of this bill—this child of his adoption. That gentleman had appeared before the committee but once, (on March 12,) and on that occasion he asked, not for a favorable report on the bill which he had originally presented, but for permission to substitute another for it! The New-York newspapers, Mr. Lincoln said, had persistently persevered in making one-sided reports of his action, while on the other hand they reported Mr. Eastman almost verbatim, leaving the public to suppose that he (Lincoln) sat dumb in his seat. Those who were present last Friday knew that this was not the case. The gentleman from Dutchess, the speaker continued, had given him fair reason for suspecting that he had something to do with the statements and insinuations and innuendoes with which the papers had been filled. From a source which he could not doubt he had learned that the editor of the New-York *Herald* had telegraphed to Mr. Eastman that he desired an interview with him. This interview took place, and at its close Mr. Bennett wrote to his managing editor, (and the note was borne by Mr. Eastman:) "Give the Railroad Committees ——." He had also been informed that the gentleman from Dutchess had had an interview with the editor of the New-York *Mail*, in which he had stated that he had the appointment of three of the proposed Commissioners, and that, if the bill passed, he (the editor) should have one of them. He (Lincoln) did not say that these were facts, but they were statements which he received from good authority, and were of a piece with numerous intimations on the subject. The articles which had appeared in the New-York papers certainly sounded as if they had been directly inspired by the gentleman from Dutchess, and perhaps much of the "indorsement" he had received could be thus fully accounted for. The Railroad Committee had been unable to see all the virtue in Mr. Eastman or his schemes. There were other plans submitted to them, which were entitled to equal consideration. And in view of some of its provisions, there was something ridiculous in characterizing the bill introduced by Mr. Eastman as the cleanest bill before the House. Mr. Lincoln defended the action of the committee at great length, and closed by saying that some fifty-nine street railroad bills had been presented to the notice of the committee. They proposed to follow out the line of action they had marked out for themselves with respect to these bills. They mean in good time to glean from all of them the best attainable plans for rapid passenger and freight transit in the Metropolis.

A desultory debate ensued, in which Messrs. Beebe, Alvord, and others participated, when Mr. Eastman arose, and said that he was willing to withdraw his resolution. He plainly intimated that his reason for so doing was that he considered that the discipline administered to the Railroad Committee had had its intended effect, and that for the present he was willing to accept their assurances that they would at once report his bill. Mr. Alvord, at this point, jumped to his feet, and to the surprise and indeed disgust of the House, renewed the motion.

Mr. Beebe, in caustic terms, commented on the extraordinary character of Alvord's action, and moved to lay his resolution on the table. The motion was lost, when Alvord, of his own accord, withdrew the resolution.

NEWSPAPER CHARGES—EDITORS TO BE INVITED TO ATTEND.

In a few moments after he rose and moved a resolution calling for a committee, whose duty it should be to invite the editors and proprietors of newspapers who had made charges against the Railroad Committee to come forward and prove them. In support of his resolution he urged, with a great show of virtuous indignation, that it was an outrage that spotless reputations of members of that committee should be assailed, and that the newspaper writers who were guilty of such atrocious conduct should substantiate their charges or forever hold their peace.

Mr. Lincoln, not satisfied with the panacea for his woes offered by his friend Alvord, moved to amend by giving the committee power to send after and compel the attendance of any editors whom they might desire to examine. He delivered a rambling and abusive speech.

Mr. C. S. Spencer moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Lincoln by giving the committee power to send for persons and papers, which was agreed to. The resolution of Mr. Alvord appointing a committee was then adopted, by a vote of 82 to 35.

The report, as amended, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of five, who are instructed to invite, solicit, and request that the New-York press, and all others who desire to substantiate the allegations, insinuations, or charges made in said press against the Railroad Committee of this House, to appear before such committee, for the purpose of substantiating such charges, allegations, or insinuations, if they so wish to do, and that said committee have the power to send for persons and papers.

The Speaker appointed upon the committee Messrs. Alvord, Sloan, C. S. Spencer, Beebe, and Hammond. Mr. Beebe requested to be excused from serving, and the Speaker appointed Mr. Taylor in his place.

LIABILITIES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, in executive session this afternoon, decided that hereafter they would report in favor of no bill of incorporation which does not contain a clause making individual stockholders liable to the extent of the stock held by them.

VACATION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The Senate committee to-day heard arguments in relation to the bill which provides for the assessment and reassessment of taxes for local improvements in the City of New-York. Mr. William Barns, representing the Corporation Counsel of New-York, spoke in favor of the bill. During the discussion it was stated that Wm. B. Astor, Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Tilden, Wm. F. Havemeyer, and other prominent persons, had had assessments upon their property vacated upon the ground of irregularity, and in this way the expense of local improvements devolved upon the City. The bill will probably be reported in a few days.

BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF SEVERAL PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

A most important bill relating to New-York City is now in the possession of a member of the Legislature, and will probably be introduced in a few days. It abolishes the Department of Public Works, the Department of Public Parks, the Department of Public Docks, and the Board of Street Openings of New-York City, and provides for the election by the Common Council of seven Commissioners, to be known as the Commissioners of Public Works, who are to have all the powers heretofore exercised by the departments which it is proposed to abolish.

THE OFFICE OF CONTROLLER.

The vote in the Committee on Cities on the bill to legislate Controller Green out of office, and providing for an election therefor, stood, in favor: Biglin, McAfee, Worth, and Braman; against, Eastman, Fish, Hayes, and McGroarty. It being a tie, the motion was made to report the bill for consideration of the House, and McGroarty transferred his vote to the affirmative, and the bill will accordingly be reported to-morrow.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY.

On motion of Senator Madden this morning the bill authorizing the New-York Elevated Railroad Company to extend its tracks was recommitted to the Railroad Committee. It is stated that this is done for the purpose of having the clause in relation to a branch road through Forty-second street reinserted.

THE RING FRAUDS.

Senator Booth presented a bill providing that the sum of $25,000 be raised by tax in the City of New-York, for the payment of liabilities and expenses for counsel fees which have been or may be incurred by the Attorney General or Charles O'Conor in conducting the Ring suits.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LINCOLN SPRING MEETING—THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, March 25.—At the Lincoln Spring meeting to-day the race for the Lincolnshire handicap was won by Tomahawk. Oxford Mixture was second, and Shylocks third. Thirty-five horses ran. The betting at the start was 12 to 1 against Tomahawk, 40 to 1 against Oxford Mixture, and 50 to 1 against Shylocks. The following is a summary:

The Lincolnshire Handicap of 1,000 sovereigns added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, for three years old and upward, the second to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third 50 sovereigns.

Mr. F. Swindell's ch. c. Tomahawk, by Thormanby, out of Bathilde, by Stockwell, 3 years old.... 1
Mr. Somerville's gr. f. Oxford Mixture, by Oxford, out of Irish Belle, by Kingston, 4 years old...... 2
Mr. Sanderson's ch. f. Shylocks, by Cramond, out of Mrs. Garforth, 4 years old........................ 3

THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

LONDON, March 25.—It is reported that Ralph Waldo Emerson will receive the nomination for Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, to succeed Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.

PORTUGAL.

THE PROPOSED ATLANTIC CABLE FROM ST. VINCENT TO BRAZIL.

LONDON, March 25.—The Great Eastern will start in August to lay the Portuguese telegraph cable from St. Vincent, in the Cape Verde Islands, to Pernambuco, Brazil.

SPAIN.

ROUT OF A REPUBLICAN FORCE.

BAYONNE, March 25.—The Carlists, under Gen. Seballs, have routed a force of Republicans under Col. Rouille at Tordera. It is said the Republicans lost 300 men killed.

The Spanish Republican troops, under Gen. Loma, have disembarked at Castro-Urdiales, twenty-seven miles east of Santander.

CUBA.

ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE REBEL FORCES—THE CARLIST PRISONERS.

HAVANA, March 25.—The *Voz de Cuba* reports that a fight occurred at Guasimoclara, near Puerto Principe, between Arminan's brigade and the united rebel forces, commanded by Maximo Gomez. On receipt of the news at Puerto Principe, Gen. Bascones, with two battalions, left town to assist Arminan. Bascones had two encounters with the enemy before reaching the scene of the former action.

The Madrid journals report the suspension of further shipments of Carlist prisoners to Cuba, and state that an order has been issued for the return of a number of prisoners to Spain by the next steamer for the purpose of being exchanged.

Chin Lan Pin, the Chinese Commissioner, was sick and unable to dine with Jovellar yesterday.

To-day is a holiday and business is suspended.

The steam-ship Crescent City, from New-York, arrived this morning.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE RIOT.

THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKING MEN ADVOCATED—THE POLICE BOARD DENOUNCED.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—The Committee on Grievances met in the Assembly Chamber at 8:15 P. M., to give a hearing to representatives of the working men of New-York, relative to the action of the Police on the occasion of their parade last January.

John S. Swinton, after briefly alluding to the object of the meeting of the committee, introduced Mr. Karl Thayer, who proceeded to detail the action of the working men, as also that of the Police, and said the working men would like to have a full investigation.

Mr. Hermann Dathe followed, saying that he had left Austria, and had come to this country to avoid tyranny. He had found that the rights of a citizen were protected here, and had determined to make it his home. He then spoke of the conduct of the Police, and denounced it as tyrannous in the extreme.

John S. Swinton at some length spoke of the condition of affairs in New-York last Fall, made worse by the approach of Winter. He read statistics showing a state of terrible suffering simply from the want of work. These men, he said, were out of work, and with their families starving, attempted to hold meetings in order to bring to the notice of the people their condition, but failed, as no one would give them a place to meet. They then determined to meet, openly, in Tompkins square, and have a street procession, in order that they might be seen. But the press attacked them, denouncing them as loafers and blackguards. Thus the people, the better-fed Christians of the city, were misled to believe they were unworthy of sympathy or attention. When the meeting was held a horde of Police rushed upon them without any warning whatever, and with their clubs crushed their heads. A large number were carried off maimed to the station-houses, and there the scene resembled the black hole of Calcutta. It was simply horrible. He said this was not a mob—only a meeting—a respectable meeting of working men, and asked if this was not a cruel wrong? He said the committee were not to take his statements, but to investigate the whole matter. They would find witnesses enough to give them correct and truthful information. He explained the attack upon the meeting, and said the Police Department had become a stench in the nostrils of honest people. It was looked upon as a mere plundering machine, and it hit upon this expedient in order to endeavor to get favor. He then, at some length, ridiculed the scare of the cry of "Communists," which had been made use of, and said he feared that in the attack of the Police on the heads of the working men they fastened some such idea into the hearts of some of them. We ask, he said, that an investigation be had and carried on in New-York. We ask for a new Board of Police, and that it be elected by the people. These are simply requests for popular rights. He said he was not a hired agent of the people, but sympathized with a wretched, oppressed portion of the citizens. It was this that brought him there and nothing else.

The committee then adjourned.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., March 25.—A convention of newspaper publishers and editors met here to-day. Thirty-five representatives from the principal cities and towns were present. An organization was effected, with Col. J. C. Shields, of Richmond, as President; R. W. Hunter, of Winchester, as Vice President, and J. H. W. Porter, of Portsmouth, and S. N. Conrad, of Montgomery, as Secretaries. The meeting organized a State Publishers' and Editors' Association by adopting a constitution and by-laws and electing the following officers: President, R. W. Hunter, of Winchester; First Vice President, J. H. Kelley, of Fredericksburg; Second Vice President, W. H. H. Lynn, of Staunton; Third Vice President, R. H. Glass, of Petersburg; Secretary and Treasurer, John Greene, of Richmond; Executive Committee, M. Grennan of Norfolk, H. H. Riddlebarger of Shenandoah, and John A. McCaull of Roanoke. Richmond was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting, on the second Wednesday of March, 1875. The convention will meet again to-morrow to adopt by-laws.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE ENDED.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—The printers' strike is ended, the printers having resumed work on the *Picayune*, *Republican*, and *Times*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's Monthly* opens with a well-illustrated paper by Charles Nordhoff, on the Farallon Islands, a group of rocks that lie a few miles off the entrance to San Francisco Bay, and inhabited largely by sea-lions, gulls, and rabbits. A parallel paper to this we find in a very good account of Ilkley, by M. D. Conway. Ilkley, one of the prettiest spots in Yorkshire, has sprung into beauty and fashion within a very recent date, but it is full of antiquities and mementoes of the past, some of which have a particular interest for Americans. In the space at his disposal, Mr. Conway has done it very fair justice, and his description will be read with much satisfaction. But probably many will be disposed to peruse first a somewhat remarkable paper by Gen. McClellan, on "Army Organization." It appears to be the first of a series, and comprises an account of the organization up to a brigade of the different constant arms in this country, England, Russia, Italy, France, Austria, and Germany. It would be premature to criticise the author's views. We may, however, remark that he approves with enthusiasm of the German system, even to regarding it as that which other nations must imitate. He does not appear to find an exception in the United States; but we must await the close of his papers before discovering how far this statement may be a correct interpretation of his views. Miss Olive Logan contributes a paper wherein are exposed all the mysteries of behind, below, and above the scenes at the theatre. A profusion of illustrations help to clear away the delusion, which is half the delight of those who revel chiefly in scenic displays, and a lucid description does the rest. It is interspersed with some anecdotes that are in no small degree amusing, especially those relating to stage accidents.

The approaching centennial anniversary of the death of Oliver Goldsmith (April 4) is aptly commemorated by an able memoir of the poet from the pen of Mr. George M. Towle. The story of Goldsmith's life, like that of many men whose names will be handed down far into posterity, is not a pleasant one. But it is full of useful lessons, and it presents a vivid picture of many of the peculiarities of social life in the middle of the last century. If it be not pleasing, there is a fascination about it which cannot be denied. The variety as well as the richness of the feast provided for their readers by the Messrs. Harper makes it impossible for us to enumerate more than the leading features of their magazine.

—The *Aquatic Monthly* (Brentano,) contains, as usual, a complete record of all the topics of the month which are likely to have a special interest for the lovers of rowing and yachting. Among the items of "Editorial Gossip" we notice an account of a new steering apparatus, which it may be well for our college crews to take cognizance of before the Spring races, if they have not already done so. It is described as the invention of Judge C. B. Elliott, the well-known boatbuilder of Greenpoint, and is intended to facilitate the labors of the bow-oar, and to enable him better than at present to concentrate attention on his rowing. The discussion of yacht models is energetically continued by O. F. B. in another of his characteristic communications, and yachting matters generally, both here and across the Atlantic, are duly attended to. Proceedings of the various rowing clubs are chronicled, and to relieve the routine matters, "The Boatswain's Locker" contains several items of interest to all readers, thus completing the suitability of this magazine to the purposes for which it has been established—the encouragement in every particular of a favorite national sport.

—The *Sanitarian* is devoted exclusively to a report on drainage, by the Standing Committee of the State Medical Society on Hygiene. It is intended to circulate this report throughout every county medical society in the State, where, no doubt, it will attract the attention it merits. But it should also receive a more extended perusal. It not only contains many valuable suggestions, but sets forth very clearly the evils that arise from defective drainage, and although this is done with special reference to New-York and Brooklyn, the work is of general applicability. It includes brief reports from a few counties, also a report of the discussion that followed the introduction of the paper before the society, and is illustrated by two well-made plans, showing the drainage defects of the two cities we have mentioned. It is time that this question received the earnest attention of the people, who have it in their power to do away with much of the sickness that prevails as soon as they can make up their minds that it is more profitable to construct drains than to pay doctors' and undertakers' bills. The *Sanitarian* has done much for the cause hitherto, and may with advantage be listened to more attentively.

—Readers of *Lippincott's Magazine* may still turn first to the "New Hyperion," or to Mr. George Macdonald's "Malcolm," for they continue to be its leading features. The former well sustains all the merits for which we have credited it before, and the latter grows more attractive as it progresses. The world knows so much of Walter Savage Landor that a new chapter added to what has already been written about him would seem to be superfluous. Nevertheless, Mr. Adolphus Trollope has contrived to say something about him that has not been said before, and to supply an interesting series of "Recollections" respecting him. Mr. Trollope is an enthusiastic admirer of Landor, whom he regards as the most perfect master of the English language to be found in his generation. All will not accept this judgment as conclusive.

"Among the Mediums" is the title of an article by John Hayward, in which after the details of some experiences of two friends and the exposure of a medium, Spiritualism is denounced as "the vilest imposture ever practiced upon human credulity"—an opinion in which Mr. Hayward will doubtless find a majority to coincide. With the exception, and it is barely an exception, of a story by the author of "Blindpits," and a further installment of the "Modern Crusade," the remaining contributions this month are scarcely up to the average of the magazine. But there are some fair verses, and the monthly gossip is more than usually lively.

—The *Galaxy* for this month contains, over his well-known *nom de plume* of "Carl Benson," the last contribution of Charles Astor Bristed. It is but a trifle, but nevertheless has a special interest for the many who have long grown familiar with the literary contributions of one whom Mr. Richard Grant White, in an eulogium on another page, has well described as a commingling of "humor and kindly cynicism;" one who, if fortune "had not placed him beyond the necessities of such a life could have filled with distinguished honor the chair of Greek or Latin at any university." And, by the way, this eulogy of Mr. Bristed is made an apt introduction by Mr. White to some interesting remarks on the pronunciation of Latin. They are not very conclusive, perhaps, nor do we well see how they could have been when we consider the perplexities amid which the subject is involved, but they are pleasantly written, and add another instructive and suggestive chapter to the long-lingering controversy. Mr. Theodore Gift is just now one of our best writers of short stories. We have had occasion to notice some of his work before, and here, under the title of "Austin Chasuble's Love Chance," he gives us another excellent specimen of his capability. It is a well-told tale, full of freshness and life. The author of "Uncle Sam," which failed so completely on the New-York stage last year, and has since proved so successful in Paris, is cleverly sketched by Mr. Albert Rhodes in a paper describing "A Breakfast with Victorien Sardou," in which he also illustrates the position of the French dramatist and certain peculiarities of the French stage. The former is one that may well be envied by less fortunate play-wrights. French authors, Mr. Rhodes tells us,

"During the representation of one of their plays, receive from ten to twelve per cent. on the gross receipts, which vary from 3,000 to 7,000 francs a night. Taking 5,000 as an average, ten per cent. would give to the author 500 francs, or $100 per night. Other terms, a trifle lower, exist for the provincial theatres, regulated and enforced by the Société des Auteurs Dramatiques et Compositeurs de Musique. Thus the author is sometimes in receipt of his percentage from several theatres at the same time. He is also the recipient of a small profit from the sale of the printed play. The author of the one-act farce with which the performance usually begins receives two per cent. of the whole receipts, ten being for the author of the principal piece. M. Sardou's plays are generally of such length that they do not admit of the farce; hence he is paid the twelve per cent., the amount allowed for the whole evening's performance. This privilege is only accorded to two or three of the most successful authors. M. Sardou has made from his plays as much as $40,000 a year."

We must pass over some other excellent contributions, including poetry by Bayard Taylor, William Winter, and Prof. Parsons, having space left merely to add that the usual, literary, scientific, and miscellaneous notes complete a number which excels many of its predecessors in interest and value.

—The *Atlantic* is this month devoid of any of those striking contributions which at once attract the reader's attention as he glances down the table of contents, but it has many which are of general interest. The papers by H. B. V., on "Life in the Backwoods of Canada," to which we referred last month, are completed. They are none too long. As a picture of the privations and troubles incident to the career of comparatively well-to-do immigrants in the far North, they will serve as a warning to many to choose a more genial clime and more favorable circumstances for settlement. To the poor, those who emigrate from dire necessity, they should act as preventive against any desire to share the dreariness and hardships of Muskoka. An able review of *Mistrals Calendau*, by Harriet W. Preston, is also deserving of attention. The poem is so little known among us, and yet is so full of rare beauty and spirited description, that good service has been rendered in the effort to awaken the popular mind to its perfections. The translation used is excellent. But the success of the article suggests the thought that the author's *Mirèio* might usefully be treated in a similar way. It would supply material for a corresponding contribution of equal value, and illustrate at the same time a very different mode of treatment. Mr. David A. Wells occupies many pages with a discussion of the financial situation. The title of his paper is "A Modern Financial Utopia; How it Grew Up and What Became of It." Mr. Wells says that "there cannot be one single instance referred to in the history of any State, nation, or people, in which the adoption and use of irredeemable paper money has not been wholly disastrous." But he proceeds to illustrate this by reference, not to the American colonies, nor to the several European examples to be found in Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, or Turkey, but to the Republic of Texas; drawing largely upon the data procured in the first instance by the late William M. Gouge, of Philadelphia. The history is instructive, and the parallel sought to be shown is not a little remarkable. The moral we, of course, all know beforehand, but we do not see any indication of the means whereby we are to render it inapplicable. That, perhaps, is to come. In fiction and poetry the *Atlantic* is rich. "Prudence Palfrey," by T. B. Aldrich; "Baddeck and That Sort of Thing," by Charles Dudley Warner, and "Mose Evans," by Rev. William M. Baker, are all continued. The last named, on account of the interest it has excited as a sketch of Southern life, is announced for publication in separate form as soon as completed. Among the contributors of verses are E. C. Stedman, C. P. Cranch—who gives us a Norse legend—T. M. Coan, A. L. Carlton, V. F. Terry, A. R. Annan, and Julia C. R. Dorr, a goodly band of versifiers. Under the head of "Recent Literature" are several interesting notices of new publications, in reference to one of which we may inform the writer that M. Flammarion was not the author of the suggestions on the stars and the earth to which he alludes. Those details were first published with some records of the Hartwell Observatory, in England.

—In *Scribner's Monthly* Mr. Edward King continues his work on the Great South, for it is more than a series of ephemeral papers, and when completed will constitute a standard volume upon the subject of which it treats. Mr. King is a lucid and pleasant writer, and his descriptions are vivid portraitures of reality. In the present installment he takes us from Bristol to the sea, and describes Lynchburg, its markets, tobacco factories, and scenery; thence along the road to Liberty and the picturesque region of Bedford and Blue Ridge Springs, to Whyteville, the Roanoke, and Appomattox Court-house, Petersburg, Norfolk, &c. In perusing an account of the resources of this part of our country, one cannot but be struck at the contrast observable between this account and that which is given in another magazine of the experience of a settler in the far north of Canada among the lands of that inhospitable region, which the local Government, under certain conditions, so liberally gives away. Many intending emigrants in Europe are turning their attention to our Southern States, and the information they will derive from such labors as Mr. King's cannot fail to strengthen their resolutions.

—*St. Nicholas* opens with a capital frontispiece representing David's statue of Guttenberg, at Strasbourg; and Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, who sets the questionable example to our little folks of expressing admiration for a *paté de foie gras*, supplies a brief notice of the career of the early printer. We glean from this, following as it does on the memoir of Jenner last month, that it is the intention of the conductors of this children's magazine to regularly supply some useful piece of history of this kind; and the idea is a very commendable one. We notice next a similarly useful contribution,—useful in more senses than one,—Susie Cogswell is, so we are informed, a little girl, who recently paid a visit to the geysers of California. On returning to school she wrote a series of compositions, nine in number, describing her experiences. These nine, somehow fell into the hands of Mrs. Dodge, who, after effecting their union, published them. The article is well illustrated, too, and characteristic in style—and it will doubtless encourage youthful aspirants to literary fame—if they need to be encouraged. Mr. Sawyer continues his lessons on wood carving, and gives the design for a small picture frame, which should be within the capacity of most of our boys who have a taste for that kind of work. They will find in these pages all the instruction they require to enable them to produce many ornamental articles which are acceptable in the household. We are glad to see that the names of Selma Borg and Marie A. Brown are now added to those of other contributors to *St. Nicholas*. Their translations of Swedish literature have made them well known to the American public, and one more specimen of the kind is now before us. Scandinavian writers have done so much in that kind of work which is especially adapted to the young, that these ladies must be regarded as a valuable acquisition to the staff of the magazine if they put before its readers fresh novelties from that region. Their present selection is from Topelius, and it has all the quaintness of Scandinavian fables. Another useful feature which we have not before noticed is the introduction of stories in German or French, as an exercise for the young people who can translate them. It is, we believe, intended to publish such translations, or rather the best of them. We do not attempt to give any idea of the contents of *St. Nicholas*. They are too varied and too numerous to render such a thing possible within the limits at our disposal. They are uniformly good and appropriate, and we cordially approve of the suggestion that has been made by the publishers, Messrs. Scribner & Co., that the work would prove valuable and very acceptable as a school premium. It may justly be regarded as an aid to the teacher. It supplies in an agreeable form lessons upon art, science, history, manufactures, all of which are useful, and it contains nothing which the most fastidious hypercriticism can describe as in the least degree approaching to what would be objectionable.

—The *Popular Science Monthly* contains a number of articles of considerable merit. It opens with one derived from Mr. Geike's recent book on the Ice Age, which very well presents a brief sketch of one of the most important questions of the day pertaining to geology. The continuation of Mr. Fitzgerald's translation of Fernand Papillon's "Pathology of the Passions" is replete with curious and suggestive facts and observations. The topic discussed is one that may advantageously receive consideration in connection with the solution of many questions in sociology, and, although the paper before us is characterized by much of the prevalent French style of floreation, it will serve well to indicate the points to which attention should be directed. The phenomena of light seem to have lost none of the fascination which has made them so fashionable since the day when Prof. Tyndall came among us, and Dr. Youmans accordingly discourses upon "Images and Shadows." Although he gives nothing new, or which is not very well known to the most superficial students, his remarks on the rectilinear propagation of light will explain a matter which we have often known to puzzle many who are not students. An able paper on vivisection, by Dr. Michael Foster, which appeared recently in *Macmillan's Magazine*, and has been very generally quoted from, is reproduced. The writer makes out a very good case for the practice of vivisection, but not exactly where it is wanted. As an aid to the pursuit of physiological science, and modified by certain essential conditions, which Dr. Foster very well indicates, its necessity is admitted. But all physiologists know that it is often practiced where it is not necessary and without any of the conditions named. Under such circumstances it is unwarrantable, and none the less so because under other circumstances it may be upheld. Mr. Brooks, of the Agassiz Museum, supplies an interesting contribution on "a feather," the study of which, and of the bird's wing, may, as he justly remarks, yet lead to a device for successfully navigating the air. Dr. Charlton Bastian, an authority of no small weight in the ranks of European men of science, enters the field where so long the war has raged over the doctrine of evolution. Dr. Bastian's paper will delight those who read, with approval, the late Prof. Agassiz' first and last contribution on the subject in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The position he takes is a strong one, but it will certainly raise up some to attack it. No one has been more vigorously assaulted in the scientific world of late years than Dr. Bastian—not even excepting Darwin himself, although he is better known—and it is not likely he will be allowed to go free this time. We shall look with interest for the action of the evolutionists. Mr. C. C. Merriman has supplied an article on the chemistry of the rocks, in which he makes some suggestions that may be ingenious, but which have really nothing to support them. There are also several contributions of minor pretension, which we cannot enumerate, but they go to make up a very satisfactory number.

STOCK OPERATIONS.

In 1872, it appears, Lawton Osborn had a long series of stock operations through Henry Clews & Co. as his brokers, leaving in their hands a large line of securities as margin. At the close of such operations defendants rendered plaintiff an account, bringing him in debt over $84,000. Subsequently defendants proceeded to sell the securities to reimburse themselves, and did sell all except 1,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds, thus reducing plaintiff's indebtedness to $987 28. Plaintiff, claiming that defendants had agreed to carry the securities which they sold, as well as those on hand, and that a large number of the transactions in their account were of a usurious character, brought suit to compel an accounting by defendants, asking, in the mean time, for a reference and an injunction restraining the sale of the remaining securities now in the defendants' hands. The motion for a reference was made in Common Pleas. Chambers, before Judge Larremore, and he yesterday rendered a decision as follows:

"A compulsory reference should not be ordered in this case. The complaint charges that several items of defendants' account are false, erroneous, and improper, and that the rates of interest in many particulars are erroneous. The defendants set up a special agreement, upon the existence and validity of which the whole case turns. The case of MacGowan vs. Sinclair is an authority for the defendants. A reference may be necessary before the final determination of the action, but the issues raised by the pleadings as to the special contract should be first disposed of."

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, held at their rooms, No. 48 East Twenty-third street, on Monday, the 23d day of March, 1874, after hearing the report of their counsel at Albany, upon the bills pending in the Legislature relating to the City, the following preamble and resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, The City and County of New-York are one in territory, inhabitants, boundaries, and interests; and, *Whereas*, economy, simplicity, and efficiency of administration require that they should be one in local government; and, *Whereas*, one of the most fruitful sources of corruption and fraud upon the public Treasury has been the so-called County Government, and County bills, amounting to many millions of dollars, now resting upon us as a County debt; and, *Whereas*, the loose system of audit of the so-called County bills that prevails, from the fact of their being submitted to a deliberative board of from fifteen to twenty-one members, not selected or chosen for their skill or fitness to investigate intricate accounts and claims, amounting annually to millions of dollars—claims that require, for the safety of the Treasury, the careful scrutiny of skilled experts, who make such scrutiny their whole official business; and, *Whereas*, the Finance Department of the City has skilled and experienced officers, whose sole duty it is to investigate claims, and apply to them the laws and rules of business, thus auditing for payment all that are just, and rejecting the unjust and fraudulent; and *Whereas*, An act to consolidate the City and County Governments has been drawn by Charles O'Conor, and passed by the Senate, without altering or changing a word, and the same is now before the Assembly awaiting action; and *Whereas*, certain parties are delaying the same for the reason that if it becomes a law in its present form, the claim against the County will for the future have to be submitted to skilled officers for audit, instead of, as heretofore, passing loosely through a deliberative board by a majority vote; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Cities of the Assembly be earnestly urged to report the bill, without amendment, to the Assembly for passage, and that the Assembly be urged to pass it without delay in the form in which it has already passed the Senate.

SWINDLED THROUGH A HERALD PERSONAL.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, in the case of Edward Hurley and Edward A. Evans, Mr. Kintzing made application for a reduction of bail from $2,000 to $1,000. The indictment against the prisoners was based upon the fact that they advertised in the notorious personal column of the *Herald* for a collecting clerk, and in answer to the advertisement Frank Drought made application for the position. An arrangement was entered into by which Drought was to receive a weekly salary of $16, but with a view, as it was alleged, to indemnify the prisoners against any possible loss, he was required to make a deposit of $400. The deposit was made and Drought was duly installed in his office. Immediately Drought perceived that there would be no bills required to be collected, that his employers were engaged in no business, and suspecting an imposture he demanded his deposit money. He was put off by frivolous excuses, and finally, failing in the effort to obtain his money, he reported the circumstances to the District Attorney, and an indictment was speedily found against the prisoners. In response to the application of Mr. Kintzing, Judge Brady said that if they produced two sureties who could qualify in $2,000 each, he would get the District Attorney to accept it.

QUEENS COUNTY COURT.

An adjourned term of the Queens County, Long Island, Court, Judge Henry A. Moore, of Kings County, presiding, was held at the Town Hall, Jamaica, yesterday. In the case of Peter Egloff, James Colman, and Nicholas Phency, convicted at the Court of Sessions for maintaining fat-boiling establishments in the Second Ward of Long Island City, a stay of proceedings was granted and the cases set down for argument at the General Term of the Supreme Court on the second Monday in May.... The order admitting James Larkins in the sum of $5,000, pending trial for robbery, was vacated, the prisoner, since his incarceration in the jail, having made several attempts to escape.... In the matter of Rose Langbine, whose release was demanded from the County Jail on a writ of certiorari, she having been committed on an indictment for assault with intent to kill, the application was made to test the constitutionality of the Long Island City Court. It was shown that the prisoner had been admitted to bail, and as she was not in the custody of the Sheriff the writ was dismissed. The court adjourned to meet at the Court-house, North Hempstead, on the 14th of April.

INDICTMENT OF EX-SUPERINTENDENT MACGREGOR.

James Macgregor, Ex-Superintendent of Buildings, was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady, on a charge of misdemeanor. The indictment was found upon the allegation that he certified to the City a bill of $100 for awnings, and a bill for $1,000 for furniture, which, it is claimed, are incorrect. He pleaded not guilty, and through his counsel, Mr. Dietenboeffer, waived the statute of limitations. Afterward Mr. Macgregor appeared in the District Attorney's Office, accompanied by Peter Levius, of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Avenue A, who became bondsman for the accused in $10,000, one of the former sureties being released from his bond.

HENRY BERGH'S GOOD WORK.

Richard Hargrave, who keeps a den on Second avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with rearing game-cocks, and also with keeping a cock-pit. The complainant was Alonzo S. Evans, one of Mr. Bergh's officers, who captured the proprietor and about thirty game-cocks. He was held in default of $1,000 bail for violation of the laws regarding the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Annie Moran was a domestic in the employ of Mrs. Lizzie Galvin, of No. 265 Division street, and on Tuesday evening she went out for a walk, and stayed out permanently. On investigation, a gold watch and chain and locket worth $115 were found to be missing! Annie was arrested by Officer Shalvey, of the Seventh Precinct, and committed, in default of $1,000, by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

THE RAILROAD BOND FORGERIES.

Joseph F. Franklin, the Broadway broker, arrested on the charge contained in fifty-two indictments for forgery, in connection with the stupendous New-York Central and Buffalo and Erie Railroad bond forgeries, yesterday furnished $20,000 bail in the District Attorney's Office, and was released. Henry N. Smythe, of No. 21 East Fourteenth street, became bondsman for Franklin.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE CHARACTER OF THE COUNCIL DISCUSSED — REPORT FROM PLYMOUTH CHURCH RECEIVED — DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Advisory Council of Congregational Churches having under consideration the principles involved in the case of discipline originated last Fall by the dropping from the rolls of Plymouth Church the name of Theodore Tilton reassembled yesterday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, in the Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn, to continue their deliberations, the Moderator., Rev. Leonard Bacon, presiding. Admission to any part of the church can be had by ticket only, but at the hour of opening, the church was by no means filled. The galleries were occupied chiefly by ladies. An hour later the floor of the church, or that part of it not allotted to delegates, was well filled, the majority of the occupants being ladies. Among the interested spectators were Henry C. Bowen, Theodore Tilton, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, and Rev. David Mitchell, of New-York. The Moderator announced that it was deemed proper to open each session of the council with prayer and praise, and he desired that all unite in singing the ninety-sixth hymn. At the conclusion of the singing Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Andover College, was requested to offer prayer. In responding he prayed that the spirit of God would rest upon them as it had done in the days of Pentecost; that God would open their hearts to receive the truth as it was in Christ; that nothing might be brought into the council to disturb the harmony and integrity of its deliberations; that all its doings might be wisely directed, and that in the doing of the Lord's work their hearts would be enlightened, and that good might result from it to the whole Church of Christ.

Rev. Dr. Budington hoped that prayer might be interwoven with all the proceedings of the Council, and that no one should speak without first asking God's guidance in his thoughts and utterances. He hoped that Plymouth Church would be remembered, and that its people should at all times be spoken of with affection. This council was not here to censure, but to advise, and he hoped that a good understanding for the benefit of all might be had among the brethren.

Rev. Henry Coe, D. D., of Oberlin College, was then invited to offer prayer, which he did with great earnestness. At its conclusion the roll of delegates was called, so as to allow of corrections being made, if necessary.

Rev. Mr. Prince, of Providence, and Brother Barstow, of Providence, having raised a question as to the manner of representation, the Moderator ruled that the Council has no right, no authority to raise any question about the standing of those who are here by authority. Their credentials are sufficient. In fact, this matter of religion has been practically settled before. The precedent has been accepted, and that is sufficient for us. Eminent personages in our own church have declared it. Delegates are here to do the work for which they were appointed. As representatives, we have no right to question the acts of the congregations.

Rev. Dr. Lord, of Montpelier, Vt., and Rev. R. O. Pollard, of Chicago, were then appointed a committee to act with the Scribe in preparing lists of delegates and other similar work.

After some brief discussion, it was determined that for the present the hours of session should be from 9:30 A. M to 1 o'clock P. M. That a recess should then be taken until 3 o'clock, and that at 3 o'clock the council reassemble and continue in session until 6 o'clock. Evening sessions were left for future determination.

The resolution of Rev. Dr. Dexter, offered on Tuesday evening, was then taken from the table and read by the Scribe, as follows:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this body this is neither an *ex parte* council nor a mutual council, but an advisory council, regularly called in accordance with the provisions of the Boston Council of 1865, and in the exact line of Congregational law and precedents, and as such is legally competent for and is now ready to proceed with the work which is presented to it in the provisions of the letter missive.

Rev. Dr. Dexter stepped to the platform, and read a compendious argument in favor of the position assumed by him in the resolution. In order to arrive at a clear presentation of it, he quoted very liberally from the history of Congregationalism, and the conclusions at which its councils had at various times arrived. He held that no *ex parte* council could be held. Churches were only called together upon a mutual basis. That was what constituted Congregationalism. There could be no such thing as an *ex parte* council where there was no superior council to give sympathy. The platform of Congregationalism, as it was framed at the Convention of Churches held in Boston in 1865. A council between church and church was possible, but an *ex parte* one was not. His argument continued in this line for several minutes, quoting largely, and assuming many cases where it was possible only for Congregationalists to meet in deliberation, not as *ex parte* or united councils, but as advisory.

Brother Barstow, of Maine, spoke against the resolution at length. He thought these delegates were not authorized to give an advice outside of the points involved. It was inexpedient to act upon others. The questions before them were numerous and delicate enough without going outside of them. There was no reason to decide any question which had not been submitted to them.

Dr. Quint then moved that the subject lay over till the committee who were appointed to wait on Plymouth Church could make their report. It was so ordered.

The Committee of Invitation to Plymouth Church then reported the action taken by them, and that Plymouth Church had promised to take immediate action on the invitation and to reply promptly.

On motion of Dr. Quint, Dr. Dexter's resolution was then taken from the table.

Brother Barstow moved to strike out the words declaring this neither an *ex parte* nor a mutual council.

Brother Bartlett thought it was important they should at once determine the precise nature of the council, in order to proceed intelligently. He was of opinion that Dr. Dexter had not followed in his argument these councils to the end. He (Dr. Bartlett) was willing to admit the difference between *ex parte* and advisory, though all *ex parte* councils are in a sense advisory. There is a difference in the occasion of this council and that which usually calls councils. There are here two parties at difference; they failed to agree upon calling a mutual council, and one called an *ex parte*. To his mind a council called by one party was an *ex parte*. There certainly is a distinction between a council called by one of these parties, and a council called by all. We must give some term to designate what kind of council we are. The name is not so particular, but the fact is. This council is not dependent on former councils and manuals, but should go back to the Bible and common sense. Dr. Bartlett continued to urge the fact that it was an *ex parte* advisory council.

The Moderator said: The phrase *ex parte* is rather ambiguous. "An *ex parte* council" is a technical phrase in the usage of the Congregational Church. Dr. Dexter defined the meaning of the word in its technical use. The term "*ex parte*" is used in law continuously, as when a party makes a deposition, and the other party is not present, the statement is considered *ex parte*. In a technical sense, according to the rules laid down in councils, this is not an *ex parte* council.

Dr. Pike, of Massachusetts, wished to call the attention of the body to the fact that the Moderator had decided last evening that this was not an *ex parte* council, and he supposed that this would remove all further arguments, unless the decision of the Moderator was appealed from and sustained. He thought the Moderator had allowed the motion of Dr. Dexter because it was a repetition of his own decision. He thought they should proceed in this case in the highest spirit of Christian love toward one of the churches involved in this controversy. He suggested that they should go immediately to the parties who had called them together and hear their statement of the facts, and then hear the other side. Now the night is past and the day has come when they should go to work in the proper business for which they were called together.

Dr. Bartlett here moved that the substitute be laid on the table, and that they proceed to the consideration of the first question.

Dr. Dexter said that he simply wanted the Council to declare itself so as to stand somewhere. If it is an advisory council it should say so.

Dr. Chapin, of Beloit, here moved to suspend all business until the minutes of last night's meeting were read. The minutes were then read by the Scribe.

Dr. Bartlett moved that the resolution of Dr. Dexter be laid on the table, in order to receive the statement of the committee from Plymouth Church. Lost.

Dr. Post, of St. Louis, believed they were standing on a point of very great consequence in the history of Congregationalism in this country. There is a great danger that this difference may be let end in a schism in all the States. Speaking for his own State he saw this danger. It is a very important thing, and he believed that it must be settled on great catholic Christian principles. He believed in order to settle great principles the more delicate they were the more they should adhere to established usages. He didn't care whether they called it an advisory or an *ex parte* council so long as they acted in the proper spirit. A mutual council must be called before an *ex parte*, in order that both parties should be equally interested in securing justice, and that the decision would have weight and force with the public. If one party calls it and the other does not, you have council against council, and schism against schism. It was desirable that these churches should have united, but, as they did not, it is to the interest of the Christian Church that the matter at variance be settled in a Christian spirit. We shall first have to get facts, and then determine them by applying Christian reasons to them. We don't wish it to go before the Christian public that we are trying a church without giving it an opportunity to be heard, and that we are virtually trying that church while ostensibly advising the other. He wished to act for the purpose of securing Christian peace and harmony among the churches and the men he loved. He was in hopes that Plymouth Church would have accepted the offer to come into this council. This is a great law court to be sure, but we are not to try a great church without the facts, as Plymouth Church has expressly denied all the statements made against it. He thought the decision of the council would not carry the weight they would wish if Plymouth Church was not properly heard. He was hardly ready to adopt this resolution in full, and he thought best to return it.

Dr. Quint then moved to add these words to the resolution: "So far as they don't involve censure of any church which is not actively or constructively a member of this council."

Dr. Harris, of Connecticut, said it seemed to him that this was a question which it was necessary to settle, but he hardly thought that this was the proper time to settle it. They could not decide anything until the whole case was before them, and then the question would be how much is within the sphere of this council and how much not.

President Stearns, of Amherst College, said: We are called here to give advice, there is no question on that point; the letter missive calls to give advice to two churches, and the committee stated here last evening that that was the interpretation of the letter. Whatever name you may call it—mutual, advisory, or *ex parte*—it is a council to give advice to two churches. In doing it if another implicated or interested party comes to us, whatever we call ourselves, we are bound to show them proper respect and courtesy. We should give the invitation to express themselves just as fully and freely, and with no more limitation than is put on the committees of these two churches. What if the council was *ex parte*, all we could do in Christian love would be to invite Plymouth Church. This we do out of love to that church, and not to put that church on trial at all. We have invited that church to appear before this body and present their views of the whole matter under consideration. What can we better do than this? Why not acknowledge that we are acting in Christian love, whatever we may choose to call ourselves? Dr. Butler opposed the amendment offered by Dr. Quint, saying that they wanted the question settled that they did not want to censure Plymouth Church or any church. They were debating the thing simply to satisfy the garble of the newspapers, and after they had spent a half a day in debating it, the newspapers would be the same as before. Dr. Quint said: Suppose Plymouth Church says when we have spoken, "We do not acknowledge the tribunal," what can we do? If we are to make any modifications of Congregationalism, let us do it carefully, and if this is an advisory council to the two churches, of which Plymouth Church is not a part, we cannot pass any censure. In fact, the two churches who have called for advice may be censured, but the third church we have no right to pass upon.

While further discussion was progressing, the Plymouth Church Committee was announced as in waiting in the lecture-room.

Rev. Edward K. Beecher, Prof. R. H. Raymond, and H. W. Sage, the Plymouth committee, were then conducted into the council and furnished seats.

The Moderator welcomed them in a few well-chosen words.

Rev. E. K. Beecher then said: Plymouth Church desires us, as its committee, to present this letter, of which we are the bearers, to this council, and with its presentation our functions are fulfilled and our authority as representatives ceases. My colleague, Brother Raymond, will read the letter, as he is more familiar with it than I am.

The letter from Plymouth Church was then read by Brother Raymond. [It will be found in full in the report of proceedings at Plymouth Church, in another column.]

The Moderator at the close of the reading said the further disposition of the document rested with the council.

Rev. E. K. Beecher, on behalf of his committee, expressed thanks for the courtesy shown them, and with them retired from the council.

Several motions were then made that the paper be placed on file; that it be placed in the hands of the council, &c., and the Moderator disposed of them by ruling that it was already in the hands of the council and had become a part of the minutes.

On motion, the hearing of the committees from the inviting churches (Church of the Pilgrims and Clinton Avenue Church) was made a special order after recess; and the council, at 1 o'clock, took a recess until 3 o'clock.

[The proceedings of the afternoon and evening sessions will be found on another page.]

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH MEETING.

A large meeting was held at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning to consider the position of that congregation and its Pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in relation to the Congregational Advisory Council now in session at the Clinton Avenue Church, and to determine what action should be taken in regard to participation in the deliberations of that body. A very large proportion of the assemblage was composed of ladies. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Edward Beecher, and it was then announced that a committee from the council was in waiting. They were Prof. Smyth and Rev. Mr. Quint. Rev. H. W. Beecher, on the entrance of the committee, announced that the committee had come to present a statement from the council and an invitation to Plymouth Church to join in the deliberations. Prof. Smyth addressed the congregation briefly, stating that he hoped the invitation, of which he was one of the bearers, would be accepted, as it was offered in a spirit of fraternal affection. They were bound together by many ties, and he knew that he did not express his own feelings merely, for, in response to the words he had spoken last night in the council, there had not been a single dissentient voice. As it was desirable that everything should be open to the light, he hoped that they might have the light of Plymouth Church with them in the council, to be represented there in precisely the same relation of freedom as all the other churches in the council.

Rev. Mr. Quint then read the invitation, and reiterated the hope expressed by Prof. Smyth, which was also the hope of the council.

The committee was courteously thanked by a resolution offered by Mr. Beecher, and withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Shearman a committee of seven, consisting of Brothers R. H. Raymond, H. W. Sage, Gilbert, John C. Howard, Edward Beecher, Hawkins, and Garbutt was appointed by the chair to consider the invitation of the council. The committee withdrew, and the assemblage amused itself in a rather miscellaneous way for some time, at the close of which the committee appeared and presented the following address and resolutions, which were then read with the recommendation that they be adopted and transmitted to the council as the reply of Plymouth Church to the invitation:

To the Council of Congregational Churches, now sitting in the City of Brooklyn, Plymouth Church sendeth greeting:

REVEREND AND BELOVED BRETHREN AND FATHERS IN GOD: Having been notified by the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, of your assemblage, under their call, for purposes specified in their letters missive, and having received from those churches an invitation to appear before you by our pastor and a committee, simply for the purpose of correcting any statements of fact which might seem to us erroneous, and furnishing any further and specific information which you might request; and having declined this invitation, on the ground that these churches thus called us before a council in the convening of which we had never been permitted to take no part, in which we had never been offered the rights of equal members, and in which it was not proposed now to give us the rights even of ordinary defendants, we nevertheless desire, out of our respect and love for you, beloved brethren and venerable fathers, to make a brief statement of our position, and to lay this, our solemn protest, before you.

It is not against your convening or organizing as a council that we desire to remonstrate. So far as the letters missive, under which you have assembled, state matters which do not relate to any other church than the two churches issuing those letters, we make no complaint. We do not even object to the consideration in your body of the question whether those two churches have made a mistake in their manner of approaching us, and therefore owe us an apology, instead of our owing them an explanation. Although this is a question in which we, as a Church, have some interest, yet an *ex parte* discussion of that point, for the sole enlightenment of those brethren, may be of great profit to them, and cannot seriously encroach upon the rights of Congregational churches at large.

Neither do we object to the consideration of the abstract questions submitted to your body. Bearing, as these questions doubtless do, upon the eternal economy of the two churches which have called you, it is for you to decide whether there are difficulties arising or likely to arise within those churches of sufficient importance to justify their asking for advice upon those points, in the light of which they may judge of their own past acts and guide their future course. We are bound to presume that such is the case.

But when they call upon you to examine into our action for their edification a far different issue is presented. You have been called to determine whether the action of Plymouth Church, in a specific case, was justifiable; whether our Pastor's name was left without proper vindication, and whether we are to be retained in the fellowship of Congregational churches.

Brethren, we approach this part of your duties, if we know anything of our own hearts, in a spirit free from all personal motives. We will not pretend that, at all times past, we have felt unconcerned for ourselves as a church, or for that member of our church who, by reason of long and faithful service, and of his signal success in bringing home to our hearts a living and ever present Savior, has become to us the best beloved of men. But these things are of the past. The Lord hath given us peace and strength; and we rest in Him with absolute confidence and absolute content. But we still owe a duty to our weaker brethren. Not every church could pass through such a storm in safety. Not every church could withstand the decrees of a council so worthy of respect as yours, even though the council were known to have been called *ex parte* and informed erroneously. Lest, therefore, our silence should leave the way open for the oppression of churches, less powerful and less united than our own, we speak. In the name of our Congregational polity—in the name of our feebler brethren—in the name of justice, even as administered by those who know not God—but above all, in the name of that God, whose throne is seated in justice and judgment, we protest against any action whatever by this Council, upon any issue relating to Plymouth Church. And this we do for the reasons following, as well as for others, to set forth which, time would fail:

First—This is an Ex Parte Council, convened without any regular and sufficient steps to obtain a mutual council—without any refusal on our part to join in such a council—called to consider our affairs for the sole instruction of two other churches, and carefully fettered, so as to make it impossible by the terms of its call, for the council to alter itself into a mutual council. Yet it is a well known and fundamental rule of Congregational polity that no *ex parte* council can be called until a mutual council has been distinctly offered and clearly refused, and that every ex parte council should be at liberty, and should offer to make itself a mutual one.

Second—If it is claimed that one or more churches, acting on the pretext that they are not in controversy with a sister church, and desire instruction only for themselves, may call a council to instruct them as to their relations with that church, free from the rules governing the call of ordinary *ex parte* councils, this claim appears to us subversive of the whole system of mutual councils. If this council has been regularly called and is competent to advise the churches calling it as to their duty toward us, then our Pastor can call a council, without consulting us, to advise him publicly what is his duty toward his church. We have inquired in vain for a precedent of this kind, and have every reason to believe that none can be found. The present case is a most dangerous innovation, which, if sanctioned by the churches, will do more to disorganize Congregational polity than all the alleged errors of Plymouth Church could do, if ten times repeated.

Third—This council is summoned to advise, precisely as we were originally summoned to take advice, under distinct menace and moral coercion. Just as Plymouth Church was in one breath requested to explain the facts, and informed that it must be cut off unless the facts had been misreported, so this council is called upon to advise whether the action of Plymouth Church has been conformable to Congregational usage, and is at the same moment informed that, if such is indeed Congregational usage, the two churches "cannot sustain such a position," that it would be "entirely unreasonable to expect it from" them, that "even if they could continue to hold it in view of the past, they should feel it indispensable to be extricated from it in forecast of what may occur in the future," that "such a position is simply insupportable," and that "if this is to be Congregational practice, many churches (clearly meaning their own) will certainly prefer to identify themselves with some other communion." While we do not for a moment assume that such threats will intimidate you, any more than the threats, which, for nearly a year past, have been uttered from the same quarter, intimidate us, yet we conceive it possible in the future that a combination of large and powerful churches might select a council of weak and dependent ones for the purpose of crushing one still weaker; and, in such a case, menaces like these would have a controlling and disastrous effect. We resist them now, when they seem to us idle and vain, lest they should be left by our silence to be drawn into a precedent fatal to the liberty of other churches.

Fourth—Officers of the great institutions to which Congregationalists have been accustomed to contribute most liberally—the Home Missionary Society, the Congregational Union, the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and others—having been invited to attend this council, in which their wisdom, experience, and devotion to the great work of the Church make them distinguished and valuable members, are singled out for special and almost personal dictation, and are warned in most pointed language that the callers of this council do not intend to contribute any more funds to the support of these Christian enterprises, if their theories of Congregational fellowship and discipline are not indorsed by this council. This attempt to pervert great missionary organizations into engines of ecclesiastical power, to stop the fountains of Christian benevolence, and to overawe members of councils by appeals to their fears for the special branch of the Lord's work in their charge, tends to destroy the moral force of all councils, and constitutes an assault on the independence of both the churches and the societies, entirely without parallel in the history of Congregationalism.

Fifth—In so far as this council is called to consider the points of conflict between Plymouth Church and neighboring churches, the whole frame of the council, in its widespread constituency and national character, (so appropriate and admirable, if called only to deal with large and general questions,) is directly in opposition to the genius of Congregational polity—one great aim of which is to confine local troubles to their own locality, and to settle them in the neighborhood, by the aid of neighboring churches, without spreading the tale of local dissensions over the whole land.

Sixth—The charges brought against this church are partly based upon the reported speeches of its pastor, although it is well known that Plymouth Church, with the hearty concurrence of its pastor, has, from the beginning of its history, declared that no man, however beloved and revered, may usurp the right of the brotherhood, and has always insisted, and does now insist, that by its own acts and declarations, and by these only, it will be judged. And the maintenance of this rule with respect to all churches we hold to be an essential part of Congregational polity.

Seventh—It is proposed virtually to arraign this church for alleged violations of Congregational usage. But Congregational usage itself derives its sole authority from the Word of God; and no council may call to account a Congregational church for the alleged violation of principles not declared by the Word of God.

Nor can we assent to any action by which the tradition of the elders shall be placed upon equal grounds with the commandment of God, nor agree to receive for doctrines the commandments of men. And we, therefore, protest against any attempt to formulate the usages of churches into a code of ecclesiastical law, to be placed on an equality with the Word of God, as binding upon the conscience of the churches.

In the presentation of the case to you, it happens, naturally enough, from the fundamental error of the whole proceeding, that our views and practice in cases of discipline are not correctly stated. We shall not correct these errors of detail. Nevertheless, for the purpose of informing you frankly, as brethren beloved in the Lord, what are our views and practice concerning church discipline, although not recognizing your power to act upon this subject, we append to this paper our past and present rules of discipline, and a declaration of our practice under them, adopted unanimously by this church, and representing not merely the course we have marked out for the future, but that which has been followed in the past. Our doctrine of church fellowship is in like manner gravely misinterpreted. We have never claimed (as asserted) that "fellowship binds to silence the churches which have pledged it." We have never denied the right of churches to offer to each other advice in a Christian spirit, nor the duty of churches to receive such an offer in the spirit of brotherhood. We have asserted the right of every church, acting in the like spirit of fraternal love, while receiving the offer, to decline the advice and to judge for itself when, according to the laws of Christ, an occasion has arisen for exercising this right. And, having received an offer of advice which seemed to us to be tendered in a spirit not according to the mind of Christ, we did decisively exercise our right by declining to listen to advice conceived in such a spirit. Nor can we ever assent to any doctrine of church fellowship which shall be destructive of the liberty of the local church, or which shall convert that which the Lord ordained as a safeguard and an instrument of sympathy, into an irritating espionage and an instrument of oppression. But we rejoice to live in affectionate fellowship with all churches of the Lord Jesus, and especially with those who are in all things like minded with us, holding to the same faith and order, not only in things fundamental, but in things less essential, yet dear to us by conviction or association. In asserting that this church was not responsible for the doctrine, order, or discipline of other churches, we never for a moment intended to cut ourselves off from relationship to them. There is a certain vague and general sense in which all Christians are responsible for one another. But this is not the sense in which the word is generally used. The responsibility of members of the same church for one another is the mildest form in which the word is commonly understood. And it was in that degree of responsibility between churches which we meant, and still mean, to deny. Members of a church can put each other on trial before the church. We deny the right of any church to put another church upon trial before any ecclesiastical body whatever.

Yet we cheerfully admit that, whenever any church shall openly and avowedly change the essential conditions upon which it was publicly received in the fellowship of neighboring churches, or shall, by flagrant neglect, exert a pernicious and immoral influence upon the community, or upon sister churches, it is their right, either by individual action or by council, to withdraw their fellowship.

We hold that, preceding disfellowship, in all such cases, there should be such effective and reasonable inquiry as shall show that the evil is real—that the causes of it are within the control of the Church, that the evil is not a transient evil, such as may befall any church, but is permanent, and tending to increase rather than to diminish.

It was with this meaning, and reasoning from this point of view, that we used the word "responsibility." We do maintain that we are responsible for no other church, and to no other church. But we use these words in their ordinary and popular sense, and not with reference to all those shadowy grades of meaning which may possibly be attached to them. In short, we used this language for the purpose of repelling dictation, and relieving the conscience of other churches from a sense of any such responsibility as necessarily implied the right to dictate. The responsibility of affection we gladly accept—the responsibility of authority, even in its lightest touch, we utterly repudiate.

We pray for the divine blessing upon you and your deliberations. We commit you and ourselves to the care of the great Master in whose service we are all united here, and who will, out of perplexities, conflicts, and doubts, bring us all into an eternal unity of love, and through love to peace.

By order of Plymouth Church,

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, Clerk.

BROOKLYN, March 25, 1874.

At the close of the reading the following was submitted as supplementary:

Thus much, brethren and others, it was in our minds to say to you before receiving any other invitation to appear before you by our Pastor and a committee. We are constrained to decline it, lest by our acceptance we should seem to renounce our conscientious convictions, and to withdraw our solemn testimony against the violations of Christian liberty, courtesy, and equity which have characterized the calling of this council and the steps which led to it, and lest we should establish a precedent full of danger to smaller Churches, as encouraging irregular and unwarrantable proceedings on the part of strong Churches, which the weaker party might afterward, by the force of our example, be compelled to condone. We are not responsible for the errors which have been committed in the treatment of this Church and in the calling of this council, and we are not willing to cover them with our consent. [Applause.]

Also the following declaration of principles:

Plymouth Church, believing that care in the admission of members is of more value in maintaining the parity of the church than severity in dealing with them after admission, attaches great importance to the evidence given by candidates for membership of vital faith in Christ and of spiritual life begun. The Examining Committee must be satisfied upon these points before recommending the candidate to the churches; and letters from other churches are not accepted as substitutes for personal examination. All persons who enter Plymouth Church are, in effect, admitted upon profession of their faith.

The active membership, numbering about 2,300 souls, is so organized that a systematic watch and care is extended over all, in the form of visitation, inquiry, fraternal advice, encouragement, and assistance, and, in the case of non-resident members, by regular correspondence. We recognize it also as our privilege and duty to reprove and admonish one another with all fidelity, provided it be in love; and all these duties, while not neglected by the members of the church as individuals, are, moreover, laid upon special officers of the church, and so distributed and discharged that no single member is omitted from this fraternal vigilance.

By the assiduous use of personal, social, and spiritual influences, by preventing or healing disputes and reclaiming wanderers, we seek to avoid the necessity of judicial discipline; and this we hold to be not only wise policy, but Christian obligation. Nevertheless, when these means fail, the discipline of this church is express and energetic. If any member of our body brings dishonor upon the Christian profession, we hold it our duty to reclaim him if possible, with all long suffering and patience, but if unsuccessful in this to make it known that we are no longer responsible for the dishonor he has brought or may bring upon the name of Christ.

If any one desires no longer to be known as a member of this church, or as a professed follower of Christ, we hold that, while we cannot release him from the special obligations to Christ which he has assumed by the public profession of his faith, we may, and should, after having endeavored to change his purpose, release ourselves from our responsibility to and for him, in whatever method the circumstances of the case may require, regard being had to the best good of the individual, the well-being of the church, and the honor of the Master.

While we are ready at all times to receive suitable inquiry and to give to sister churches every reasonable explanation concerning our action in case of public interest, we hold that it is our right, and may be our duty, to avoid the evils incident to a public explanation or a public trial; and that such an exercise of our discretion furnishes no good ground for the interference of other churches, provided that we neither retain within our fellowship nor dismiss by letter, as in regular standing, persons, who bring open dishonor upon the Christian name.

On motion, the reply and supplement were adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the council, the vote on the adoption being taken by count and numbering 480 yeas.

Edward Beecher, H. W. Sage, and R. H. Raymond were appointed a committee to convey the reply to the council, with instructions to take no other or further action in the council on behalf of Plymouth Church.

The meeting then adjourned.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 25.

SENATE.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, presented a memorial of the iron, coal, and other companies of Ohio, stating that business there is in a state of stagnation on account of the insufficient volume of the currency, and asking that the same be increased and free banking be authorized. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Morton said the memorial was signed by fifty-one firms, and as the Senators from Ohio had not heard of the petitions for more currency from that State, he desired to call their attention to this. He also presented resolutions praying for more currency adopted by a large meeting of business men at Indianapolis, Ind. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said a few days ago he had the honor to present a memorial for more currency from merchants of New-York, and one of the papers of that City had been pleased to question the fact of the petition being genuine. He felt thankful to the papers of that City that had published the memorial in full, and thus vindicated him.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, presented a petition of 164 business men of New-York for an increase in the volume of the currency. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE REDEMPTION AND FREE BANKING BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, moved to amend the first section of the bill by striking out eighty-two and inserting fifty-six, so that the maximum limit of the United States notes should be $356,000,000, instead of $382,000,000, as fixed by the bill.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, gave notice that he would offer an amendment to strike out the whole of the first section of the bill, and insert a section providing that the amount of United States notes for circulation be fixed at $400,000,000.

Mr. SCHURZ argued against legalizing the portion of the $44,000,000 reserve now in circulation, and said that it had been the intention of Congress to retire that reserve, and there was no authority for its reissue.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, opposed any increase of irredeemable paper money. He read from the journal of Congress of December, 1865, where the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Ferry,) then a member of the House of Representatives, voted for contraction.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said he did so vote then, having yielded his judgment to that of the Secretary of the Treasury. He afterward saw the folly of contraction and voted to arrest it.

Mr. BAYARD said whether the road to specie payment be hard or easy, it must be traveled. He did not mean to say that by contraction alone could specie payment be reached, but it could never be reached without contraction. He would never give his vote for any bill which proposed to increase the currency. As to the reissue of part of the $44,000,000 reserve, it was without authority of law, and he could not vote for $382,000,000 greenback circulation provided for by this bill, as it legalized that issue. He argued that it was a gross misnomer to style any portion of the greenbacks which had been retired as reserves.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he did not understand that any part of the forty-four millions had been canceled or destroyed. The whole amount had been withdrawn in the nature of a reserve by Secretary McCulloch. The law meant that they should be retired and go into a reserve.

Mr. BAYARD said there was no question upon which there could not be a difference of opinion, and now that the Secretary of the Treasury was in sore straits for the justification of his illegal action, it was to be expected that there would be those who would side with him. He (Mr. Bayard) argued that there was but one fund which ever could be called a reserve fund, and that amounted to fifty millions, and had long since passed out of existence.

Mr. CONKLING read from the debates of Congress to show that the Secretary of the Treasury was perfectly justified in placing the construction on the law which he did, and his action in reissuing a portion of that reserve was not in violation of law. The omission to declare in the law that the Secretary of the Treasury should not reissue the money enabled him to construe the law as conferring the right upon him to reissue it. The argument made by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman,) a few days ago, that the provision forbidding the reissue was not put in because it was not deemed advisable to send the bill back to the House fell, to the ground as the bill was amended in other ways, and went back to the House.

Mr. SHERMAN said this legal discussion as to the right of the Secretary to issue the reserve was a loss of time. The notes had been issued, and the Government was responsible for them. There was good ground for difference of opinion on the subject, but he hoped it would not be discussed now.

Mr. SCOTT said after all the discussion on this subject, and having heard all the financial theories, from the time of Marco Polo down to Amasa Walker, rehearsed here, he utterly despaired of throwing a single ray of light on the subject. It was not his purpose to discuss the financial problem generally, but there were three questions he would refer to: First, How and when is the pledge contained in the act of 1869 to be redeemed? Second, What character of currency shall Congress furnish the people of the United States? Third, What quantity of that currency shall be issued? He said with either one of these questions unsettled, business would be unsettled. No sane man would say that the Government could enter upon specie payment immediately, and as gold could not be given for notes, he would redeem them in bonds of the Government, which to-day are as good as gold. No financial system could be devised which would prevent panics. As to the character of the currency to be furnished the people, he desired to see currency redeemable in gold. He believed there could be a paper currency brought to par, if it be redeemed in gold or bonds. That currency should be founded on the national faith. Before concluding his remarks Mr. Scott yielded to Mr. Schurz for a motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to remain in session until two or three decisive votes on the financial bill should be reached.

Mr. LOGAN hoped there would be an agreement entered into now to commence voting to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. If the time be fixed, Senators would then be present.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted resolutions providing that, after 2:30 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, speakers on the Financial bill be limited to ten minutes each.

Mr. BAYARD objected. He said he did not desire to see such a rule adopted. There was a principle against limiting debate upon a subject like this. Were it upon an appropriation bill, involving no important principle, he would not object. He hoped the Senate of the United States would be the one place left in the country where the debate should be left to the entire discretion of the members of the body.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to pass the resolution.

THE OSAGE INDIANS.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported adversely on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use funds from the sale of lands for the benefit of the Osage Indians, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The motion of Mr. Schurz to go into executive session was agreed to. At 5 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock A. M., (Mr. Sprague, of Ohio, in the Chair as Speaker *pro tem.*,) and proceeded with the discussion of the bill to regulate inter State railroad commerce.

The proceedings from 10 to 12 o'clock, by a sort of parliamentary fiction, were supposed to belong to the legislative day of yesterday.

THE MINING ACT OF MAY 10, 1872.

The first business in the morning hour was the Senate bill, which came over from last Thursday, supplemental to the Mining act of the 10th of May, 1872, on which, and the various amendments pending thereto, a somewhat excited discussion was held, participated in by Messrs. Speer and Negley, of Pennsylvania; Kendall, of Nevada; Page, of California; Ward, of Illinois; Lowe, of Kansas; Merriam, of New-York, and others. The amendments offered by Mr. Holman and by Mr. Negley were agreed to.

Mr. Holman's amendment is as follows:

Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall affect or make void the proceedings for patents had by applicants for claims on mines in the Comstock lode in the State of Nevada, nor shall it be construed to repeal, impair, or in any way affect the provisions of the act granting to A. Sutro the right of way and other privileges to aid in the construction of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock lode, in the State of Nevada, approved July 25, 1866.

Mr. Negley's amendment is as follows:

And provided further, That all persons, companies, or corporations owning claims or mines on said Comstock lode, shall make application for patents within six months from the date of the passage of this act, and in the absence of a bona fide claim during the notice make final proof and payment, and file a receipt for said patents in the same manner as hereinafter provided, within six months from the date of filing such application; or, if already filed, from the date of the passage of this act. And in default thereof, or in default of filing with the Register of the Land Office at Carson City, in all cases where patents have already been issued, an acknowledgment of the receipt of such patent, subject to the condition therein contained, within ninety days from the passage of this act, such claims, or mines, shall be open for relocation by other parties in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made; always subject, however, to the conditions of the Sutro Tunnel act, approved July 25, 1866.

The morning hour expired, and further action on the bill went over until to-morrow.

INTER-STATE RAILROAD COMMERCE.

The House then took up the bill to regulate inter State railroad commerce.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, proceeded to address the House in favor of the bill. He described it as proposing a wise, cautious, simple, experimental remedy for a known common law right, and enacting that an obligation which rests on public carriers everywhere else in the civilized world, and which rests upon these railroads, so long as they are within State authority, shall continue to rest upon them when they go into the domain where the national authority is paramount and exclusive. That was all there was in the bill.

At the close of the debate, after speeches by Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, and Messrs. MONROE and SMITH, of Ohio, Mr. NIBLACK moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was negatived—yeas 97, nays 129.

Before reaching a final vote on the bill, which will be taken to-morrow, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 West. Union......	79⅞	2100 Pacific Mail.....	45½
100 do..........	79¾	300 do.......s3.	45½
200 do.........c.	79⅝	500 do..........	45⅝
600 do..........	79½	2300 do..........	45¼
900 do..........	79⅝	700 do..........	45⅛
100 do.........c.	79⅜	400 do..........	45⅜
900 do..........	79¼	100 do.......s3.	45¼
2400 do..........	79⅜	100 do..........	45⅝
3000 do..........	79½	700 do.........c.	45½
700 do.........c.	79⅜	100 N. Y. C. & H...s3.	100⅝
500 do..........	79¼	100 do.......b3.	100¾
500 do.........c.	79⅜	600 do..........	100¾
1400 do..........	79⅜	100 Rock Island.......	106⅛
400 do.......b3.	79½	100 do..........	105⅞
600 do..........	79½	100 do..........	106
200 do.......b3.	79⅝	100 do..........	106⅛
800 do..........	79½	100 do.......s3.	106⅛
400 Lake Shore........	79	500 Union Pacific.......	34½
100 do..........	78¾	100 do..........	34⅝
1500 do..........	78¼	700 do.......s3.	34¼
900 do.......s3.	78⅛	100 do.......b3.	34⅜
3200 do..........	78¼	600 do..........	34½
200 do.......b3.	78⅜	100 Ohio & Miss.......	30⅞
200 do..........	78⅜	400 do..........	30¾
100 C., C. & I. C....s3.	31	400 do..........	30⅝
200 North-western...	55⅛	800 St. Paul..........	43
500 do..........	55	200 do..........	43⅛
500 do..........	54⅞	500 do.......b60.	43¼
200 do.......b3.	55	100 Tol. & Wab.......	46
300 do..........	55⅛	100 do..........	45¾
300 St. Paul Scrip.....	78⅛	700 do..........	45⅝
100 North-west. Pf.c.	72⅛	1200 do..........	45¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..........120¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......b3.119⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65..........119½	6,000 do.......12.119½
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....119	2,000 do....small.119¼
100,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R..........115	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...small.119¼
4,000 do....b. c.115⅛	1,000 do.......12.119¾
	10,000 U.S.5s, 10-40, C....b. c.s3.114½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 Tenn. 6s, ex C.	70	500 P. M. S.S.Co.b.c.c.	45½
15,000 Tenn. 6s, n s..	69⅜	600 do..........	45⅝
5,000 N. C. 6s Sp. T., 3d class..........	8½	1000 do..........	45¾
		400 do..........	46
5,000 S. S. 6s n., J. & J.......b. c.	8	100 do.......b3.	46⅛
		200 do..........	46⅛
2,000 Va. 6s, Cons...	50⅛	100 do.......b3.	46¼
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	96	900 do..........	46⅛
6,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	98½	1400 do..........	46¼
5,000 Un. P.R. 1st M.	84⅛	500 do..........	46⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 7s. L. G't.......b3.	84	500 do..........	46½
		600 do..........	46⅜
21,000 Un. P.10s, Inc.	82	300 do.......s3.	46¼
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	85	1400 do..........	46⅜
		1700 do..........	46½
10,000 Chic.&N. W. C. Coup. G. Bds......	87⅛	200 do..........	46⅝
		200 do..........	46½
5,000 do..........	87¼	400 do..........	46⅜
5,000 do.......b. c.	87¼	400 do..........	46½
18,000 do..........	87½	800 do..........	46⅝
1,000 Del., L. & W., 2d..........	104	200 do.......b3.	46¾
		1100 do..........	46¾
20,000 Mil.& St. P., C. &M.div.(no sale of)	81	1000 do..........	46⅞
		1200 do..........	47
500 Tol. & W, 2d.	91	800 do.......b3.	47⅛
18,000 N. J. C. Conv.	102	900 do..........	47¼
3,000 Mil. &St.P. 1st, La C. Div......	90	1200 do..........	47⅜
		100 do.......b3.	47½
8,000 C. C. &I. C. 1st.	90½	300 do..........	47½
2,000 Mor. & Es. 7s, '71..........	95½	600 Erie Railway.b. c.	42⅞
		200 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	101
32 (in yesterday's 2d list)But.&Drov.Bk	128	100 do.......b3.	101
		100 do.........c.	101
28 B'k of Com......	120	20 do..........	101¼
30 Del.&H.Canal.b.c.	117⅜	2400 do..........	101⅛
100 Quick. M. Co.b. c. b3..........	32	500 Un. Pac. R...b. c.	34½
		400 do..........	34⅝
100 Am. Dist. Tel......	59	300 do.......s3.	34½
100 C. & N. W. b.c.s3.	55⅛	100 do.......b3.	34⅝
200 do..........	55¼	200 do.........c.	34⅝
300 do.......s3.	55⅜	1200 do.......b3.	34¾
200 do..........	55⅜	100 do.......s3.	34⅝
500 do..........	55½	700 do..........	34¾
100 do.........c.	55½	600 do.........c.	34¼
400 do..........	55⅝	300 do..........	34⅞
50 do..........	54⅞	2900 do.......b3.	35
2120 do..........	55½	500 do.......s3.	34⅞
200 C.&N.W. Pref.b.c.	72¾	100 N. J. Cen.	104⅜
100 W. Un. Tel.b.c.b3.	79⅛	200 C. & R. I.....b. c.	106⅛
300 do..........	79½	400 do..........	106¼
200 do.......b3.	79⅝	400 do..........	106⅜
1300 do..........	79⅜	100 do.......b3.	106⅛
700 do.......b3.	79¾	100 do..........	106⅜
1100 do..........	79¾	10 do..........	106¾
200 do.......b3.	79⅞	500 do..........	106¼
300 do.........c.	79⅞	700 do..........	106⅜
1500 do..........	79⅞	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c.	46
300 do.......b3.	80	200 do.........c.	46
2700 do..........	80	800 do..........	46¼
500 do.........c.	80	700 do..........	46⅜
200 do.......b3.	80⅛	900 do..........	46½
1200 do..........	80⅛	100 do.......s3.	46⅜
200 do.......s3.	80⅛	1000 do..........	46½
400 do.......s3.	80¼	300 do..........	46⅝
1300 do..........	80¼	100 C., M. & St. P.b. c.	43⅜
3200 do..........	80⅜	50 do..........	43⅛
700 do..........	80⅜	100 do..........	43½
100 do..........	80½	100 do..........	43⅝
300 do.........c.	80½	100 do.........c.	43¾
300 do.......s3.	80½	300 do.......s3.	43¾
900 do..........	80⅝	50 do..........	43⅝
600 do.........c.	80⅝	500 do..........	43¾
300 do.......b3.	80¾	100 do.......s3.	43⅞
400 do.........c.	80¾	100 do.......s3.	43¾
800 do..........	80¾	900 do..........	44
300 do.........c.	80⅝	600 C.,M.&St.P.sp.b.c.	78¾
900 do..........	80⅝	100 B., H. & Erie.....	1⅞
300 do..........	80½	200 do.......b. c.	1⅞
300 do.......s3.	80½	400 D., L. & W....b3.	109
300 do.........c.	80½	60 do.......b. c.	109
900 do..........	80½	28 P., Ft. W &C. G'd, ex div.	93¾
50 do..........	80⅜		
200 do..........	80½	50 N. Y., N. H. & H..	132
700 do.......b3.	80½	300 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	41½
200 do.......s3.	80⅜	200 do..........	41¾
500 do..........	80½	200 do..........	42¼
400 do.......s3.	80½	300 do.......b3.	42½
1800 do..........	80⅝	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c.	31½
100 L. S. & M. S..b.c.	78⅜	100 do.......b3.	31¾
100 do.........c.	78⅜	200 do..........	31¾
800 do.......b3.	78½	100 H.&St. Jo. Pf.b. c.	39⅛
300 do..........	78½	100 At.&Pac. Pref.b.c.	16¾
900 do..........	78⅝	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	30¾
1200 do..........	78¾	300 do..........	30⅞
100 do.........c.	78¾	1100 do.......b3.	31
100 do.......b3.	78¾	1500 do..........	31
200 do..........	78⅝	10 do..........	31¼
100 do.......s3.	78½	200 do..........	31⅛
2400 do..........	78⅝	200 C., C. & I.C.b. c.	31¼
1400 do..........	78¾	100 do..........	31⅜
1700 do..........	78⅝	400 do..........	31⅝
100 do.......s3.	78⅞	100 Mar. L. & M..b. c.	6½
100 Panama R...b. c.	114½		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

500 W. Union........	80½	200 Lake Shore....c.	78⅞
400 do..........	80¾	100 do.......s3.	78¾
200 do.......s3.	80¼	200 do..........	78⅞
900 do..........	80¼	600 do.......b3.	79
400 do..........	80⅜	2000 do..........	79
300 do..........	80⅜	1500 do..........	79⅛
1700 do..........	80⅝	1500 do..........	79¼
100 do..........	80¾	2600 do..........	79⅜
300 do..........	80¾	300 do.......b3.	79½
300 do..........	80½	700 do.......s3.	79¼
300 do..........	80¼	300 do.......b3.	79⅜
200 do..........	80¼	1300 do..........	79⅜
600 do..........	80⅜	800 do.......b3.	79½
200 do..........	80⅝	200 do.........c.	79⅝
200 do..........	80⅝	1700 do..........	79½
800 do..........	80¾	500 do.......b3.	79⅝
1300 do..........	80⅞	1200 do..........	79⅝
300 do.......s3.	80⅞	2700 do..........	79¾
1200 do..........	81	2400 do..........	79⅞
200 do..........	80⅞	200 do.......b3.	79⅞
500 do..........	80¾	5 do..........	79¼
300 do..........	80⅞	1000 do.......b3.	80
1100 do..........	81	1500 do..........	80
900 do..........	81⅛	500 do.......s3.	79⅞
400 Un. Pacific.	35⅛	300 Rock Island.......	106½
1000 do..........	35½	100 do.......s3.	106⅜
100 do..........	35⅜	400 do..........	106⅜
1000 do..........	35½	300 do.......b3.	106½
500 do..........	35⅝	1000 do..........	106½
100 do.........c.	35⅝	100 do.......b3.	106⅝
800 do.......b3.	35¾	600 do..........	106¾
500 do.......s3.	35⅜	200 do.......b3.	106¾
900 do..........	35½	300 do..........	106⅞
3000 do..........	35⅝	100 do..........	107
2600 do..........	35½	100 do..........	107⅛
1000 do..........	35⅝	500 do..........	107¼
2100 do.......b3.	35½	400 Ohio & Miss.......	31⅜
500 do..........	35⅝	100 do.......b3.	31½
100 C., C. & I. C...b5.	31⅝	500 do..........	31½
900 do..........	31¾	200 Atlan. & Pac. p...	16½
100 Pac. Mail.......s3.	47⅜	300 St. Paul.........b3	44
800 do..........	47½	900 do..........	43⅞
300 do..........	47⅝	700 do..........	44
100 do..........	47½	100 do..........	44¼
200 do..........	47⅜	800 do..........	44⅜
300 do..........	47½	100 do.......b3.	44½
200 do..........	47⅜	700 do..........	44¼
300 do..........	47¼	1100 do..........	44⅛
100 do..........	47⅛	400 do..........	44¼
500 do..........	47¼	800 do..........	44⅜
200 do.......s3.	47⅜	100 do.......b3.	44⅜
900 do..........	47⅜	1000 do.......b3.	44½
100 do.......b3.	47½	100 North-western.c.	55½
700 do..........	47½	100 do.......b5.	55⅝
2200 do..........	47⅝	200 do..........	55⅝
500 do..........	47½	1100 do..........	55¾
400 do.......s3.	47½	1700 do..........	55⅞
100 do.........c.	47¼	500 do.......b3.	56
200 do..........	47¼	1100 do..........	56
200 do..........	47⅜	900 do..........	56⅛
200 do..........	47½	100 do.......s3.	56⅛
200 do..........	47⅝	100 do..........	56¼
300 do.......b3.	47¾	200 Northwest pref....	73⅛
500 do..........	47¾	100 St. Paul pref.....	64½
300 do..........	47⅝	700 St. Paul scrip.....	78¼
800 do.......b3.	47¾	400 Tol. & Wab.......	46¾
200 do..........	48	200 do..........	46⅞
100 do..........	47⅞	300 do..........	47
10 A. & P. Tel.......	16¼	200 do..........	47⅛
50 Am. Dis. Tel......	59½	300 do..........	47¼
300 N. Y. C. & H........	101⅛	200 do..........	47⅜
1200 do.......b3.	101¼	400 do..........	47¼
600 do..........	101¼	500 do..........	47⅛
600 do..........	101⅜	400 do..........	47
1100 do..........	101⅛	300 do..........	47¼
100 do.......b3.	101½	100 do..........	47⅛
500 do.........c.	101⅝	500 do..........	47¼
400 Pittsburg..........	89	500 do..........	47
100 Han. & St. Jo.....	31⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$8,000 U.S.6s,reg.'81.119¾	$20,000 U.S.5-20, reg. '67..............b5.119⅞
25,000 U.S.5-20 coup. '65..............b. c.119⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 N. Car. 6s, n., Jan. & July...	21½	300 L. S. & M. S..b. c.	79⅞
		700 do..........	80
2,000 St. L., J. & C., 1st.......b. c.	96½	3500 do..........	80⅛
		100 do.......b3.	80¼
8,000 M. & St. P., C. M. div....b. c.	80½	200 do.......s3.	80
		100 U. Pac. R. R..b. c.	35⅝
4,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	84¼	300 do..........	35½
20,000U.P.10s.Inc.b.c.	83	1000 do..........	35⅜
1,000 Erie 1st M.....	104	100 do.......b3.	35½
5,000 C. & N.W. con. coup. G. bds..	87½	1000 do..........	35½
		400 do..........	35⅜
15,000 C. & N.W. con.	92½	1200 do..........	35¼
100 Canton Company.	77	300 Chi. & N. W..b. c.	56¼
100 Quicksilver Min..	32	800 do..........	56⅜
700 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b. c.	47⅞	100 do..........	56⅛
500 do..........	48	100 do..........	55⅞
200 do..........	48⅛	400 do.......b10.	55⅞
1200 do..........	48	500 do..........	55¾
300 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	101½	100 do.........c.	55⅞
200 do..........	101⅜	200 Chi. & R. I...b. c.	107¼
1000 do..........	101⅛	100 do..........	107⅛
500 West. U. Tel..b. c.	81¼	400 do..........	107
400 do..........	81⅜	100 do..........	106⅞
500 do..........	81½	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	31⅛
400 do..........	81⅝	100 do.........c.	31¾
300 do..........	81¾	100 do.......b3.	31⅝
600 do..........	81⅞	500 C., M. & St. P.b. c.	44⅝
500 do..........	82	700 do..........	44⅜
1900 do..........	82⅛	14 N.Y..N.H.& H.b. c.	133
800 do..........	82¼	100 C.,M.& S.P.Pf.b. c.	64¾
100 do..........	82⅜	100 do..........	64⅛
1500 do..........	82⅛	300 T., W. & W..b. c.	47¼
800 do..........	82	100 do..........	47⅜
200 do..........	81⅞	400 do..........	47⅛
300 do..........	81¾	300 do..........	47
300 do..........	81⅝	200 do..........	46⅞
400 do..........	81½	500 do..........	46¾
400 Erie Railway.b. c.	43	300 do..........	46⅝
500 Harlem R. R. b. c.	131	300 do..........	46½
5 Panama Railroad.	115½	200 do..........	47
100 C. & N.W. Pf.b. c.	73¼	100 do..........	46⅞
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	31⅞	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	16½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Un. Pac. Inc...	84½	100 Pacific Mail..b30.	48
2,000 Un. Pac. L. G..	84¼	100 do..........	47⅞
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st.	96	100 do.......b3.	47¾
1,000 T. H. 2d Pref..	86	100 do..........	47½
100 North-western...	56⅛	600 do..........	47⅝
900 do..........	56¼	200 do..........	47¼
100 do..........	56⅛	600 do..........	47⅛
100 do..........	56	1300 do..........	47¼
100 do.......b3.	56	500 do..........	47⅜
400 do..........	55⅞	200 do..........	47½
400 do..........	55¾	200 do..........	47⅜
100 do..........	55⅞	200 do.......b3.	47½
100 N. W. Pref...s10.	73	300 do..........	47½
400 Western Union....	81⅜	100 do.......s3.	47¼
200 do..........	81½	200 do..........	47¼
300 do..........	81⅛	200 do..........	47⅛
800 do..........	81	700 do..........	47
500 do..........	80⅞	1300 do..........	46⅞
300 do..........	81	400 do..........	47¼
1000 do..........	81⅛	300 do..........	47⅜
1300 do..........	81¼	200 do.......b3.	47½
1200 do..........	81⅜	500 do..........	47¼
600 do..........	81½	900 do..........	47
300 do.......s3.	81⅜	400 do..........	46⅞
600 do.........c.	81⅛	600 do..........	46¾
300 do..........	81⅛	800 do..........	46⅝
500 do..........	81	15 do..........	46½
2300 do..........	80⅞	300 do.......b3.	46¾
1100 do..........	80¾	300 do..........	46¾
100 do..........	80⅝	100 do..........	46⅞
3200 do..........	80½	300 Ohio & Miss.......	31⅛
300 do..........	80⅜	200 do..........	31
600 do..........	80⅜	100 Morris & Essex...	93
400 do..........	80⅞	1000 Lake Shore.......	80
3200 do..........	80¾	1000 do..........	79⅞
400 do..........	80⅝	2000 do..........	79¾
1000 do.......s3.	80½	1200 do..........	79⅝
1000 do.......b3.	80⅜	100 do.......s3.	79½
2500 do..........	80¼	500 do..........	79½
200 do..........	80⅝	800 do..........	79⅝
300 do..........	80½	1200 do..........	79¾
100 do..........	80¼	900 do..........	79½
1200 do..........	80½	1800 do..........	79⅜
100 Tol. & Wab......	46¾	600 do..........	79¼
200 do..........	46⅝	300 do..........	79½
800 do.......s3.	46½	200 do..........	79⅝
1100 do..........	46⅜	1900 do.......b3.	79½
900 do..........	46½	200 do.......s3.	79⅜
700 N. Y. C. & Hud...	101	200 do.......s3.	79¼
800 do.......b3.	101¼	2500 do..........	79⅜
300 do..........	101⅛	300 Union Pac.....s3.	35⅜
100 do.......s4.	101	1200 do..........	35⅛
400 do.......s3.	101	300 do.......s3.	35¼
100 do.......s5.	101	700 do.......b3.	35⅜
200 do..........	101⅛	900 do.......s3.	35¼
200 Rock Island..b3.	106⅞	1300 do..........	35⅜
200 do..........	106¾	1500 do..........	35¼
100 do.....b30.	106⅝	100 St. Paul..........	44½
200 do..........	106⅝	400 do..........	44⅛
400 do.........c.	106⅝	200 do..........	43⅞
500 do.......b3.	106⅞	800 do..........	44
100 do..........	107	100 St. Paul Pref.....	64½
100 do.......s3.	106½	100 At. & Pac. Pref...	16½
300 do..........	106⅜	100 do..........	17
400 do..........	106½		

WEDNESDAY, March 25—P. M.

The Cable dispatches this morning reported firmness in the rates for Money in London, and a somewhat lower range for the English Funds. And while it is not expected that the Bank of England rate of Interest (3½ ₱ cent. at present) will be raised at the weekly Bank Court to-morrow, the tendency in the open Money market is to dearer rates. The Bank will not, of course, long remain below the Street terms. These advices advanced Exchange in the forenoon to $4 85½ to the £ Sterling, and also stiffened the Gold Room to 112⅜@112½ ₱ cent. Money rules cheap, notwithstanding the greatly increased activity since yesterday morning on the Stock Exchange. The rates are 4@5 ₱ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ₱ cent. for Discounts.

There was a very buoyant Stock speculation to-day, and a large business done at a further advance in prices, which was especially marked on Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The Vanderbilt party in Western Telegraph had the market their own way, and with a pretty large *short* interest to work upon, and the rumored promise of an early Scrip Dividend on the Stock, previous to adopting the policy of regular Cash Dividends, they realized as high as 82@82¼ ₱ cent., as against 79⅞ last night and 77¾ ₱ cent. on Monday. There was another rise of 2@2½ ₱ cent. on Pacific Mail, and a heavy business done in Lake Shore, Rock Island, Union Pacific, &c., at higher figures by ½@1@1½ ₱ cent. than on Tuesday. The Scrip division on Western Telegraph is rumored as 15 ₱ cent., which would absorb about 55,000 Shares of the par value of $5,500,000 of the Stock, bought in some years ago, and now in the hands of the Company.

Closing Quotations—MARCH 25.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States new 5s..........	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	120½	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	119⅞	119⅞
American Gold..............	112⅛	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days.......	$4 85	$4 85½
New-York Central and Hudson.	100⅞	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island......	106⅜	106½
Pacific Mail...............	45¼	47
St. Paul Common............	43½	44
Western Union..............	79⅞	80½
Union Pacific..............	34⅝	35¼
Lake Shore................	78⅝	79½
Toledo and Wabash..........	46⅛	46½
Harlem...................	131½	131
North-west................	55½	55⅞
North-west Preferred.........	72½	73
C., C. and Indiana Central.....	31¼	31½
Delaware and Lackawanna....	109	109
Central New-Jersey..........	104½	104½
Panama..................	114½	115
Erie.....................	43⅛	43
Atlantic and Pacific..........	16⅛	16½
Ohio and Mississippi..........	30⅞	31

The extreme rates of the day on the Share list were not maintained after 2:30 P. M., but the general market left off strong. The attention of the Exchange is mainly directed to the Railroad Shares and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The Public Funds and Railroad Bonds are steady.

The Sub-Treasury redeemed in Gold to-day $22,000 Principal of the Public Debt, and paid out $21,000 Gold Interest. The Customs receipts in Gold, $394,000.

The following are the prices of the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81......	119⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..	119
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81....	120¼	5-20 reg., '67.........	119½
5-20 reg., '62........	117¼	5-20 coup., '67........	119⅞
5-20 coup., '62.......	117½	5-20 reg., '68.........	119½
5-20 reg., '64........	119¼	5-20 coup., '68........	119¾
5-20 coup., '64.......	119⅝	10-40 reg............	114⅜
5-20 reg., '65........	119⅝	10-40 coup...........	114½
5-20 coup., '65.......	120¼	5s, coup., '81........	115⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....	118¾	6s, currency..........	117

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old........	89⅝	S. C. 6s, J. & J......	8
Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup.	70	S. C. 6s, A. & O......	18
Tenn. 6s, new bds....	90	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66....	16
Tenn. 6s, n. b., ex c..	70	Mo. 6s..............	94
Tenn. 6s, new series.	69⅝	Conn. 6s............	102
Ga. 7s, indorsed......	79	R. I. 6s.............	101
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J..	28⅞	Ohio 6s, '81.........	100
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	28½	Ohio 6s, '86.........	100
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.& J.	43	Ill. coup. 6s, '77......	98
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off, J. & J.......	30	Ill. coup. 6s, '79......	98
		Ind. 5s.............	101
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off, A. & O......	30	Mich. 6s, '78-'79.....	97
		Mich. 6s, '83........	97
N. C. 6s, F. A., '66...	26½	N. Y. Reg. B. Loan....	106½
N. C. 6s, F. A., '68...	25½	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan..	106½
N. C. 6s, n. b., J. & J.	21½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'74.	110
N. C. 6s n. b., A. & O.	21½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'75.	110
N. C. 6s, S. T., cl. 1..	8¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'77.	110
N. C. 6s, S. T., cl. 2..	8¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'78.	110
N. C. 6s, S. T., cl. 3..	8½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.,'75.	103
S. C. 6s..............	25		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York...........	125	Irving..............	124
Manhattan...........	150	Grocers'............	100
Merchants'..........	117	Market.............	118
Mechanics'..........	136	Nassau.............	106½
Union...............	138	Shoe and Leather...	150
America.............	150	St. Nicholas........	105½
City................	265	Importers'&Trad'rs'	195
Merchants' Exchange	80	Park...............	141
State of New-York..	108½	N. Y. National Ex..	85
Commerce...........	118½	Central National....	101
Mercantile..........	112	Fourth National....	105¼
American Exchange.	112	Ninth National.....	100
Chatham............	130	Oriental............	165
Bank of the Republic	106½	Bnkrs.' & Brkrs.' Ass.	90
Bank North America	91		

The Rock Island Company have declared the usual Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable April 29. The transfers close April 9.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
NEW-YORK
Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
CHEAP.
Apply to
W. C. NOYES, Agent,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

☞NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—First mortgage bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company prior to the 15th April, and receive in exchange trust certificates entitling them to representation by the Committee of the United Foreign and Resident First Mortgage Bondholders. For further particulars apply to HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND HOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD. The plan of the committee for reorganization has been modified to meet the views expressed by many of the bondholders. It now provides for funding the First Mortgage Bonds in an issue of new Firsts of $30,000 per mile, subject to the priority of $1,500,000 Preferred Bonds for aiding in discharging Receiver's Certificates, in completing railroad, &c.

Subsequent Bonds and claims to be funded in securities in the order of their priority, but not bearing any interest charge unless the same is earned.

An agreement embodying this plan has been prepared for signature, and can be executed at the office of

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 25, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks..........	10	Pitch, bbls..........	111
Bees-wax, pks.......	3	Resin, bbls..........	48
Copper, bb's........	44	Moss, bales..........	27
Cotton, bales........	2,760	Tallow, pks..........	10
Dried Fruit, pks.....	23	Stearine, pks.........	92
Eggs, bbls..........	4,166	Pork, pks............	610
Flour, bbls.........	8,880	Cut-meats, pks.......	2,568
Wheat, bushels......	32,840	Lard, tcs.............	1,973
Corn, bushels.......	30,400	Lard, kegs...........	110
Oats, bushels.......	12,731	Butter, pks..........	2,170
Malt, bushels.......	871	Cheese, pks..........	154
Grass-seed, bags....	622	Pea-nuts, bags.......	950
Beans, bbls.........	928	Starch, pks..........	950
Hemp, bales.........	37	Tobacco, hhds........	137
Hops, bales.........	19	Tobacco, pks.........	932
Hides, bdls.........	19	Wool, bales..........	29
Leather, sides......	5,162	Whisky, bbls.........	980
Flax, bales.........	72		

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for early delivery, in good part for export, but at rather easier rates, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales, 2,917 bales, (of which 920 bales were to arrive,) including 1,291 bales to shippers, 629 bales to spinners, 690 bales to speculators, and 307 bales in transit. And for forward delivery trade has been less active, prices showing a slight decline. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,600 bales, (of which 3,000 bales were on last evening, and 11,600 bales to-day,) with 500 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15 25-32c.; April, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; May, 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; June, 16 13-16c.@16 27-32c.; July, 17 3-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,760 bales, including 998 bales from Norfolk, and 1,762 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 11,435 bales, and thus far this week, 45,174 bales, against 45,324 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,341,911 bales, against 2,984,738 bales the preceding season. Consolidated—(one day)—Exports to Great Britain, 29,676 bales; to the Continent, 8,143 bales. Stock—In New-York, 132,959 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 681,573 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Upland.	Alabama.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary............	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary.......	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Strict Good Ordinary.	15¼	15⅜	15½	15½
Low Middling........	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling............	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling.......	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

EGGS—Have been in more request at from 14c.@18c. for fresh, chiefly at 15½c.@17c., ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been generally dull, since our last, with values quoted essentially unchanged. The demand has been mostly for home trade purposes, and for job lots, to provide for urgent wants. The sales reported since our last have been 9,450 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to fancy superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; inferior to good Extra State at $6 10@$6 60, mainly at $6 35@$6 50; very good to fancy do. at $6 60@$7 65; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; poor to choice shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 75; low-grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. ....Southern Flour steady, with more doing; 1,700 bbls. changed hands within the previous range....Rye Flour sold to the extent of 450 bbls. at previous rates. ....Corn-meal quite active at about former figures; sales, 1,800 bbls., mainly Western Yellow, for the Provinces, at $3 85@$4 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Further sales were made of 14,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 65 ₱ box; market steady. Yesterday's report, crowded out this morning—was as follows: Layer Raisins have been quite active, closing more firmly, with recent sales of 38,000 bxs., closing at $2 65, and 500 bxs., in bond, on private terms. Other kinds of stock also in rather better demand, with sales reported of 200 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6⅜c.; 500 casks Turkey Prunes at 11¾c.@12c., now quoted as high as 12½c., and 8,000 bushels African Pea-nuts, at Boston, on private terms; quoted here at $2@$2 12½.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted rather steadier in price on a light offering of the better grades, which have been in moderate demand, mostly on export account, though in part for milling. Winter Wheat dull and irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 62,000 bushels at $1 58 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 58@$1 60 for fair to choice do., car lots; $1 52@$1 53 for No. 2 do., afloat, chiefly at $1 53 for prime, with this price reported bid at the close; $1 54@$1 55 for No. 1 Chicago Spring; $1 49@$1 50 for No. 2 do.; $1 43@$1 55 for ungraded Spring; $1 62@$1 65 for Red Western, car lots; $1 75 for White do. For forward delivery there was rather more inquiry, but the bids were much under the views of holders, and negotiations were making very slow progress. For No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive within two weeks, there were bids of $1 51, with $1 53@$1 54 asked. For No. 2 Chicago Spring, April options, bids were reported of $1 48, with $1 50 asked; and first half of May options, $1 46 bid and $1 50 asked....Corn has been in reduced stock and fairly active demand, in good part for export, at a further advance of about 1c. a bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 89c.@92½c. for new Mixed Western, mainly at 91c.@92c. for fair to very good samples; 91c.@92c., closing at 92c., for old Mixed Western, in store; 92c.@93c. for new Yellow Western; 93c. for new Yellow Southern. Also, equal to 16,000 bushels old Mixed Western, (car stock,) to arrive soon, at 90c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been very quiet within the previous range....Barley in quite moderate demand at somewhat easier prices; sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels German (Chevalier) on private terms, and 2,500 bushels Canada West at $1 85 ₱ bushel....Of Barley-malt sales were reported of 20,000 bushels, part foreign, but without reliable particulars; quotations about as in our last....Oats have attracted less attention and have been quoted a shade lower, closing dull and weak, with sales reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 62c.@64c. for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, closing at 63c.@63½c. for good to prime samples; 60¾c., in part, for do., in store; 64c.@66c. for White Western, closing at 65c.@65½c. for good to prime; 65c. for prime do., delivered from store, and 62½c., in part, for do. in store....A moderate jobbing inquiry has been noted for Feed within the range of $26@$33 per ton....Hay steady and in moderate request. Straw quiet within the previous range.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive as a rule, with Bags at 13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Bagging, 12¼c.@12½c. Further sales of 1,000 rolls Domestic Cloth have been reported on private terms, making a total of 3,000 rolls marketed within ten days.

HOPS—Have been in quite limited request, chiefly for prompt use, within the previous range. We now quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@35c.; American, new, low to fair, 15c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 30c.@35c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 25c.@30c.; English, 30c.@34c.; Belgians, 25c.@30c.; California, good to choice, 40c.@45c.; California, low to fair, 35c.@40c. Some very choice to very fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures, on time.

METALS—There has been less animation reported in Copper since our last, quotations, however, ruling somewhat firmer; 200,000 lbs. Ingot sold at 24½c.@24¾c.; new Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22½c.@25c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c... The movements in Pig-iron have been very slow, with the advantage as to values rather in favor of purchasers; 200 tons Scotch sold within our range. Iron Rails have been more sought, and sales of 1,800 tons American, 50 lbs., have been reported on private terms. Other kinds of Iron have been without noticeable change, and quite dull as to dealings. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $38@$9; Glengarnock, $39@$40; Coltness, $43@$44; Gartsherrie nominal; No. 1 Ameridan Pig at $35; No. 2 do. at $31@$33; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap at $40@$42 50. ....Pig-lead has been sparingly sought after, with foreign quoted at 6⅝c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $5 20@$6 25, gold; Bar quoted at 9c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c.; Spelter has been inactive and somewhat nominal at 6¾c.@7c., gold, for foreign, and 7¼c.@11c. for domestic. Pig-tin has been depressed and lower on a restricted business; sales 600 slabs Straits at 24c., gold. Straits closed at 24c.@24½c., gold; English at 21½c.; Refined do., 23¼c.@23½c., and Banca at 28c....Tin Plates have been inactive and prices have favored buyers. Sales 200 bxs. I. C. W. Coke on private terms.... We quote: Charcoal Plates about nominal at $10 50@$10 75; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 75; Coke, $7 75@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$8....Zinc very quiet at 8¼c.@8¾c., gold.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held rather more confidently on a good demand, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. Strained, to arrive, on private terms; 1,150 bbls. do., here, within the range of $2 45@$2 55, chiefly at $2 50, and 100 bbls. extra Pale at $5 50 ₱ 280 lbs.... Of Washington Tar, 100 bbls. sold at $3@$3 12½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in moderate request, with merchantable quoted at 47½c. Sales 155 bbls. New-York pks. at 48½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted about steady at 7¼c., in bulk, with sales reported of 750 bbls. at this rate....Refined sold to the extent of 5,000 bbls., April options, at 15c., with early deliveries quoted at 14¾c. At Philadelphia, sales were rumored of 10,000 bbls., April delivery, at 14¾c., with early deliveries quoted at 14⅜....Refined, in cases, 20c.... Naphtha, 9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer, and has been in good request, with sales reported for early delivery of 250 bbls. New Western Mess at $16 30, closing at $16 35@$16 40; 350 bbls. Old do. at $15; 35 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $14 75; 150 bbls. Extra Prime at $14. And for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 2,000 bbls., April options, at $16 50, and 1,250 bbls., May, at $16 55@$16 65, closing at $16 65 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with City quoted at 7¾c.; Western nominal....A fair though not active business has been reported in Cut-meats, on a generally steady basis as to values. Sales, 31,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 11 and 12 lbs., at 9½c.; sundry lots of City bulk stock at unchanged figures; and, for Western delivery, 450 tcs. Pickled Hams on private terms.... Bacon has been in more demand and held with confidence. Sales embrace 40 bxs. City Long Clear at 9¼c.; 200 bxs. Western do. at 9⅛c.; 1,100 bxs. Short Clear at 9⅛c.; 850 bxs. Short Rib at 8¾c., and 100 bxs. Stretfords at 10¼c. ₱ lb.... Lard opened a shade dearer, with an active inquiry noted, mostly on speculative account, but closed tamely and rather less firmly. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 600 tcs. Western Steam, part to arrive, at 9⅝c.@9 11-16c., closing at about 9⅝c. for prime; 300 tcs. Western Kettle at 9¾c., with choice quoted at 9⅞c.; 250 tcs. City Steam at 9½c.@9⅝c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 9¼c.; and small lots of Refined within the range of 9¾c.@10¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,500 tcs., April options, at 9⅝c.@9 11-16c., and 250 tcs., May, at 9¾c.; quoted subsequently at 9 13-16c.@9⅞c....Beef steady, with sales of 140 bbls. and 35 tcs....Of Beef Hams 50 bbls. sold at former rates....Butter a shade easier and quiet. ....Cheese in fair demand within the previous range.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted rather steadier in price, on a moderate call for supplies, almost wholly on refining account, on the basis of 7 5-16c. for fair and 7 9-16c. for good Refining Muscovado. Sales have been made to-day of 1,271 hhds. and 384 bxs., including 450 hhds. Refining Muscovado, within the range of 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; 400 hhds. do. at 7¾c.; 200 hhds. do. on private terms; 100 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7 7-16c.; 384 bxs. Centrifugal at 8½c.; and 121 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6⅝c. And, last evening, 145 hhds. Muscovado, mainly at 7 9-16c. ₱ lb. Refined in more demand, with Powdered quoted at 10¼c., Granulated at 10c.@10⅜c., and other kinds as before.

SEEDS—Clover has been in rather more demand, mostly for home use, at 9¾c.@10¾c. for old and new Pennsylvania, Western, and State; sales, 75 bags Pennsylvania at 9¾c., and 420 bags old Western and State at 10c.@10½c., ₱ lb. Other kinds have been quiet at about former figures....Rough Flax quoted at $2 70@$2 80 ₱ bushel....Timothy at $3@$3 25 ₱ bushel....Calcutta Linseed at $2 57½@$2 62½, gold, ₱ 56 lbs.

FREIGHTS—A moderate movement has been reported in the way of berth freights at, in instances, rather steadier rates, with a somewhat less urgent offering of room. The chartering business has been comparatively slow, and rates without material alteration....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,200 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ lb., and, by steam, 1,500 bales do. at ¼d.@5-16d.; 1,000 bales do., compressed, at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₱ standard bushel; 50 bbls. Pork at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 335 bxs. Bacon and 1,270 tcs. Lard at 80s. ₱ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,172 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. Also, nine ships, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 105s.@110s. And two barks, 606 and 597 tons, with Wheat, reported from Portland, Oregon, on the basis of 95s., with options extending to the Continent, at 102s. 6d....For London, by sail, 1,300 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 50 bales Hair at 32s. 6d.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel; 265 bxs. Bacon at 40s., and 50 tcs. Beef at 8s. Also a British bark, 612 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 10½d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 150 bbls. Apples and 2,000 Staves on private terms....For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 416 tons, with Oak Timber, from Baltimore, at 50s.; and a ship, with Wheat, reported from Portland, (Oregon) at 105s....For Bristol, a bark, 766 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 107s. 6d.; and another, 984 tons, with do., at 105s., with privileges including Newport, Cardiff, or Liverpool....For Barrow a bark, 850 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 110s....For Cork and orders a Norwegian bark, 413 tons, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms; also two Italian barks, 593 and 510 tons, an Austrian bark, 537 tons, an Austrian brig, 343 tons, and a Norwegian bark, 472 tons, with Grain or Petroleum, from do., (on foreign charter,) on private terms; a French bark, 475 tons, with Wheat, reported from Portland, (Oregon,) on private terms; and a German bark, 360 tons, with Dyewoods or Cedar, reported from Mexico, on private terms....For Dublin, two barks, 747 and 649 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John at 105s....For Bremen, by sail, 800 cases Tobacco at about previous rates; and, by steam, 7,000 bushels Rye, 1,100 bales Cotton, 150 bxs. Bacon, 850 pks. Tobacco, and 1,600 pks. Merchandise on private terms. Also, a German bark, 680 tons, with about 4,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms. ....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 Wet-salted Hides at 50s....For the Continent, a British bark, 662 tons, with about 4,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Rotterdam, by sail, 1,250 tcs. Lard at 40s. ₱ ton; and by steam, 400 tcs. do. on private terms....For Cronstadt, a Norwegian brig, 320 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, at 6s....For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, 596 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. to the Mediterranean, or 8s. 6d. to the Adriatic, with Resin, to complete cargo, on private terms....For Alexandria, on Italian bark, 657 tons, hence with about 500 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and balance of cargo in cases at 38c....For St. John, N. F., a British schooner, 189 tons, hence with general cargo on the basis of 60c.@65c. ₱ bbl.... For Martinique, a bark, with coal, from Baltimore, at $3 75 ₱ ton....For Buenos Ayres, a bark, with Lumber, reported from Boston, at $22....For the south side of Cuba and back to New-York, two schooners, at 47c. ....For Cardenas, a schooner, 196 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 27c....For Cardenas and orders, eight schooners, reported from St. John, on the basis of 27c.@31c. for Shooks....For Matanzas, a schooner, 184 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 28c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 25.

The fresh offerings of Beeves were 70 cars, or 1,125 head—all at Harsimus Cove, Jersey City. Prime Cattle were scarce, and the average quality was scarcely medium. There were but few shop butchers in the market-place, and the demand for choice Steers was light; but the wholesale trade was largely represented, and the competition for the qualities mainly used by slaughterers for the wholesale market was brisk, so that the yards were nearly cleared of stock before 11 A. M., and prices were advanced fully ¼c. ₱ lb. on all grades below prime. A few fat Bulls were sold at 5c. ₱ lb., live weight; a car-load of rough Oxen at 10½c. ₱ lb., to dress 56 lbs. to the gross cwt., and common to prime Steers at 11c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., to dress 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the gross cwt. Among the sales were 13 car-loads of Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt. to 8 cwt., at 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.; 4 cars do., 5¾ cwt. to 6¾ cwt., at 11¼c.@12c.; 4 cars do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¾c.; 5 cars do., 5½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt., at 10½c.@11¾c.; 5 cars of Missouri Steers, 7¼ cwt., at 12c., and 7 cars of Texans, 6¾ cwt., at 11c., to dress 56 lbs. Receipts of Milch Cows yesterday and to-day were 85 head, and trade has been fair at $40@$85 each, Calf included, with sales of 24 at $55@$80; 10 at $40@$85, and 9 to average $63.

Arrivals of Sheep yesterday and to-day were 23 cars, or 3,847 head, of which 14 cars were at Jersey City, 6 cars at Forty-eighth street, and 3 cars at Fortieth street. The butchers made a vain effort to get some concessions in prices. Sellers were firm and the transactions were at full rates, including fair to fancy lots at 7⅝c.@9⅜c. ₱ lb., by the car-load. Sales include 3 cars of Illinois Sheep, 85 lbs. average, at 7⅝c. ₱ lb.; 1 car do., 109 lbs., at 8⅞c.; 1 car do., 87 lbs., at 8c.; 2 cars do., 113 lbs., at 8¾c.; 1 car do., 90 lbs., at 7⅞c.; 1 car do., 111 lbs., at 9¼c.; 1 car do., 109 lbs., at 9c.; 3 cars do., 98 lbs., at $8 60 ₱ 100 lbs.; 1 car of Ohios, 82 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 2 cars do., 88 lbs., at $8 31 ₱ 100 lbs.; 3 cars do., 96 lbs., at 8⅞c.; 1 car of State do., 97 lbs., at 8½c., and 1 car of Extra Pennsylvania Sheep, 124 lbs. average, at 9⅜c. ₱ lb.

The receipts of Calves for two days number 314 head, nearly all milk-fed Veals of ordinary to prime quality. The demand has been steady and trade moderately active at 7½c.@10½c. ₱ lb., with some of the best sold at 11c. Among the sales were 25 State Veals, 120 lbs. average, at 10¼c. ₱ lb.; 37 do., 140 lbs., at 10½c.@11c.; 17 do., 107 lbs., at 9c., and 13 do., 133 lbs., at 11c.

Receipts of Hogs for two days aggregate 61 cars, or 8,100 head, all consigned to City and New-Jersey slaughterers. There were no sales on live weight. City-dressed Hogs were firm at 7¾c. ₱ lb. for medium and light weights.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 2 cars reported to arrive, were 906 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 3,995 head, or 235 cars, against 205 cars for the same time last week. The market was active at strong yesterday's prices. The bulk of the stock in the yards is of an inferior grade and stockers. But few loads of choice butcher stock are offering. About 1,100 head were disposed of. Sales of 750 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,025 lbs. to 1,344 lbs., at $5 40@$6 75; 75 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,063 lbs. to 1,309 lbs., at $5 20@$6; 75 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,043 lbs. to 1,054 lbs., at $5@$5 40; 80 head Texas Steers, ranging from 909 lbs. to 1,220 lbs., at $5 25@$6 25; 175 head Canada Steers, ranging from 800 lbs. to 1,119 lbs., at $4 50@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,800 head, against 3,200 for the same time last week. The market was active and firm at ½c. advance; Western Sheep, $6 50@$8, according to quality; choice lots a shade higher. No Canada Sheep in the market. Sales of 1,250 head of Michigan Sheep, ranging from 62 lbs. to 100 lbs., $7@$7 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 2,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,000 head, against 10,100 head for the same time last week. The market was firm. But few heavy hogs were offering. Yorkers, $5 50@$5 75; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$6. Milch Cows are coming in freely for this season of the year. They find a ready sale at $35@$60, according to quality.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Cattle active and firm at unchanged prices; receipts, 4,200; Fair to Choice Steers sold at $5@$6; Extra, $6 15@$6 75; Common to Good Stockers, $3 30@$4 70; shipments, 2,200. Live Hogs steady; receipts, 12,000; market fairly active at $5@$5 85 for Common to Extra; shipments, 10,000. Sheep active and firm; receipts, 2,200; sales at $6@$7 30 for Fair to Choice, with a lot of Extra, averaging 114 lbs., at $8; shipments, 70.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16½c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 5,267 bales; gross, 5,405 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3460 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 271,955 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15⅞c.@16c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 830 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,020 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 37,315 bales.

GALVESTON, March 25.—Cotton quiet; offerings light; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 520 bales; exports coastwise, 60 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 73,503 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 25—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 3½ ₱ cent. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 103¾. Erie Railway Shares, 39@39¼.

2 P. M.—Consols, 92@92⅛ for money and the account.

3 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 65c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £156,000. Erie Railway Shares, 39.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 73s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8¼d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8⅛d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8 3-16d.

Evening—Common Resin, 6s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 34s.@34s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 25.—Refined Petroleum, 11¾d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 38s. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, £29@£29 3s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 25.—Petroleum, 32¾f. for fine Pale American.

HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED—WITH SOME EXPERIENCE in the clerical work of a law office, for a permanent position. Address, with references and stating expectations, Lock Box No. 136, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A GERMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with gardening and cultivating vegetables to go into the country. Address, with references and terms, Box No. 687 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER TO GO TWO MILES from the City. Address, with name, residence, and reference, HUDSON, Box No. 3,020 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN SERVANT TO GO INTO the country to wait upon an infirm old gentleman and care for his horse. Address, with references and terms, Box No. 687 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER in a private family, No. 228 East 11th st. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock; must bring references.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO UNDERSTANDS cooking soups, meats, and desserts. Call at No. 26 West 52d st.; good City references required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately. Call and see.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, 645 SIXTH AV., (FORMERLY with Bedell) will be found a large selection of very superior servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country. Also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent seamstress; can furnish the very best City reference from last place. Inquire for J., at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; is a willing, well-tempered girl and an excellent waitress; is accustomed to the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist in the care of children; City or country; good City references. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 6 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; is willing and obliging; has three years' best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 432 7th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chamber-maid and nurse; a first-class chamber-maid; has had experience with children; kind, honest, willing, and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 454 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY a Protestant chamber-maid and waitress, who will assist with the washing, in a private family; good references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG English woman as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; excellent reference. Apply at No. 272 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a first-class family; the best of City referene. Call at No. 249 West 27th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or house-work of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and laundress in a small family; willing and obliging. Call from 11 to 1 at No. 30 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid; good City references. Call at No. 239 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; FIRST-class chamber-maid; understands her work; first-class City reference. Call at No. 402 6th av., store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; good City reference. Call at 829 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK THAT understands both French and American cooking thoroughly; keeps her kitchen in good order, and is of pleasant disposition; best testimonials. Call at the French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, also first-class dairy woman, in a private family or genteel boarding-house in the City or country; understands cooking in all its branches; good references. Address Cook, Box No. 99 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands her business in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c., in superior style; has no objection to a short distance in the country; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended Scotch girl, who is a good cook, makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDISH WOMAN, OR as housekeeper; understands all house-work well and thoroughly; has best of reference. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, &c.; is also an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has best of City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN AS excellent cook in a private family; understands cooking in every branch; fully capable of taking entire charge of kitchen; best City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 112 West 20th st., rear.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands meats, soups, jellies, and bread; five years' references from last place. Call at No. 492 7th av., second floor back, between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, IN a family or boarding-house; country or City; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner of 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; best City references. Call for two days at No. 232 West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR HOUSE-WORK, CITY or country.—By a neat, tidy, competent girl, with good City reference. To be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charges.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 3 White's place, West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 351 West 53d st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; WILL ASSIST with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 309 East 60th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 95 East Houston st.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS together, one as good cook and to assist with washing; the other as a competent waitress, willing to do some chamber-work; have unexceptionable references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

ENGLAND.—A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN WOULD give her services to attend a lady or children; excellent City references. Address M. B., 3 Whitehall st.

FRENCH AND GERMAN BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., Between 36th and 37th sts.. Up Stairs—First-class servants, male and female, for all capacities.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEMPERED girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work, with good reference; City or country. Apply at No. 95 East Houston st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has several years' City reference from former place; lady to be seen; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN with best references as laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing. Call at No. 115 West 19th st., corner 6th av.

LADIES' DIRECTORY, BROADWAY, CORNER of 45th st.—Faithful, capable servants for City and country. This directory is conducted by LADIES; its object is a thorough reform in domestic service. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. GOOD SERVANTS WANTED in every capacity; come neatly dressed, prepared to give reference. False hair and jewelry not allowed.

LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN American as lady's maid or to take care of growing children, with a family going to Europe or California; City reference. Call at Apartment No. 11 Steven's Building, No. 4 West 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL (SPEAKS good French and English) as lady's maid or to do chamber-work and wait on young children; excellent reference. Call at No. 142 East 14th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, and can dress hair; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

MME. H. SAUNE, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late at Leroy, from Paris, desires a few customers, whom she will call upon or attend to at her place of business; terms moderate. Please call or address No. 137 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS PERSON, AS nurse and seamstress; would like to attend growing children; is an excellent seamstress; can embroider and operate; best testimonials; ladies to be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and chamber-maid, or nurse alone; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 170 3d av., in store.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITuation as infant's nurse for a competent and trustworthy Protestant woman; unexceptionable City reference. Inquire of No. 671 5th av., corner 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good reference from her last employer. Call, from 10 to 4, at No. 145 East 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married woman as wet nurse in a private family. Call at No. 349 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILD'S NURSE to take care of grown children; excellent references. Call at No. 135 West 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS NURSE and seamstress; is capable to take care of an infant or growing children; has five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 310 East 39th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, fully competent to take the entire care of a baby, or nurse to an invalid lady; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 258 West 46th st.; ring fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL; speaks English; can operate on the machine; would do chamber-work or chamber-work and waiting; City references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress; is willing to assist with light chamber-work; can operate on three machines; has good references. Call or address in fancy store, No. 251 9th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has two years' reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class waitress; is quick and thorough in her work, and willing to assist with chamber-work if required; best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS THOROUGH waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and getting up salads; good City references. Apply at No. 120 East 32d st.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; willing and obliging. Can be seen till suited at last employer's, No. 257 West 24th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, AS WAITRESS; best City references. Call for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av.

MALES

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the subscriber will purchase the coupons upon such bonds which matured Dec. 1, 1873, on presentation to him on and after Feb. 20 inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.

Dated Feb. 6, 1874. L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

COACHMAN—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A very competent young Scotchman with sister; man as coachman and gardener, or coachman; has eight years' reference; can act as useful man on a gentleman's place; can milk if required. Sister as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both are willing, obliging, and strictly temperate; will go separately in desirable positions; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—COOK AND Laundress or Seamstress—By an English man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man is an experienced coachman and groom, a careful driver; wife is a good cook and laundress and a nice dress-maker; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, trustworthy man, single; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; good, careful driver; understands vegetable gardening; can milk; willing and obliging; excellent testimonials. Address T. B., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, FARMER, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a man and wife; no children; man can take care of and drive horse, do farm-work, milk, gardening, &c.; wife, all branches of house-work, take care of dairy, poultry, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE man, aged twenty-four years, who can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, edge walks, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; is sober and obliging, and has five years' City reference from last employer; family going to Europe. Call or address N. D., No. 38 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A situation for a respectable Protestant married man as coachman, whom she can highly recommend for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call on or address Oliver R. Steele, No. 322 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT single man, who perfectly understands his business; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; very good City references. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; City or country; nine years' unexceptionable City references. Address James, Box 41 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; IS a single man and a Protestant, with best of references, and understands his business in everything connected with horses. Call on or address W. R., private stable, No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; WILL REFER any gentleman to present employer; best of former reference; City or country; will be open for engagement by the 1st of April. Call on or address No. 109 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS coachman and groom, or groom; understands his business perfectly; has best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STEADY young man; City or country; can furnish first-class references from last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN; IS A first-class City driver; four years' in last employment; is willing and obliging. Address M. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN OF LONG experience in City driving; married, small family; first-class references. Address M., Coachman, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended. Address A. C., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; is a good groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Call or address T. B., No. 122 West 18th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN; FIRST-class City driver; unexceptionable reference from present employer. Call or address R. M., No. 50 4th av., in the harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; is sober, steady, and reliable; a good driver; understands his business thoroughly; seven years' best City reference. Address J. G., 201 West 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his duties in every respect; City or country; has first-class City references. Call or address Coachman, No. 111 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; NO incumbrance; has good reference from last employers. Address N., No. 53 Great Jones st.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN; CITY or country; can produce first-class references. Address T. T. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; has best City reference. Address Ant, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—CITY OR COUNTRY; UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, harness, and carriages, and safe driver. Call or address J. M., No. 7 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; can furnish first-class testimonials as to capability, sobriety, and trustworthiness in every respect. Call on or address M. S. Brewster's carriage repository, Nos. 141 and 143 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call at No. 124 West 50th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT married man; first-class City references as to sobriety, honesty, and capability. Call on or address Robert, No. 628 Broadway, Mr. Demarest.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; IS AN EXperienced driver and groom, with best references. Applicant will respond to note addressed Coachman, Box No. 271 Post Office.

COOK—IN HOTEL, RESTAURANT OR PRIVATE family.—By a Frenchman, aged thirty years, who thoroughly understands all branches of meat, pastry, jellies, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN married man; brought up on Long Island; aged forty-six years; one son, aged seventeen years; man understands all branches, including working machines, sowing seeds, breeding cattle, &c.; would take charge of a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARM HAND.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man understanding plain gardening, farming, taking care of horses, milking, &c.; can furnish good reference; wages moderate. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

FARMER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, AS first-class farmer; will go on shares with a gentleman if he has a good farm; good reference from both branches; small family; wife is first-class on butter and milk. Address J. M., farmer, Hackensack, N. J.

GARDENER.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN WISHING to secure the services of a thoroughly posted Scotch gardener in all the various departments of the profession; he has been with me over two years; married, one child; only leaves me on account of my giving up my garden, greenhouses, &c.; I can confidently recommend him to any one. Address Gardener, care of C. S. Stevenson, No. 108 Liberty st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN, (single,) who has the very best of references for capacity, honesty, and sobriety, as first-class gardener; understands pruning, grafting, &c.; also, hot and cold graperies; moderate wages. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, (no incumbrance); the man as gardener or coachman; will take whole charge of work on place; wife as excellent cook or laundress; best of reference. Call on or address R. A., No. 461 West 32d st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE; would undertake the management of a farm; understands his profession thoroughly; satisfactory references as regards character and ability. Apply to F. A. Gardiner, at J. McQuids', florist, Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO IS well versed in the cultivation of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; is a Protestant and married; good reference as to ability. Address T. W., No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man; is a first-class fruit and vegetable gardener; can milk, and has some experience of flowers; good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS WILLING, obliging, sober, and industrious; can give six years' reference from one gentleman in this City. Address J. B., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—ON A PRIVATE PLACE, BY A young man who understands his business. Those wanting such a man, inquire for Wm. Paige, at James Fleming's, seedsman, No. 67 Nassau st., to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT man; a good vegetable and fruit grower; understands his business; good City reference. Address Thomas, No. 354 West 29th st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; SMALL FAMILY; three years' good reference from last employer. Address R. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A HARD-WORKING, INDUSTRIOUS man, as gardener, or would go as gardener or coachman; has best reference from last employer; is married; small family. Address Gardener, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, PROTESTANT, married; five years' reference from last place; sixteen years' experience in this country and Europe; no objection to farming. Address D. S., at Bliss & Sons, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH;) understands the business in all its branches; good references; none but a first-class place need apply. Address F. A., care of J. Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st.

GROOM, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; town or country; first-class reference. Address D. K., Club Stables, Elizabeth, N. J.

NURSE TO AN INVALID GENTLEMAN.—BY A man who has had ten years' experience; can show first-class City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 45 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MAN and wife, aged twenty-eight years, no children; man is a plain gardener; care and drive horses, milk, do farm-work, &c.; wife house-work, good cook, and laundress; good recommendations. Call at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG DANE, (SPEAKS good English,) who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED man as waiter in a private family; understands taking charge of silver, and also gets up salads; has the best of references, and has no objection to City or country. Address H. D., Box No. 79 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and understands his duties in every respect; unexceptionable City reference. Address John, Box No. 22 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER AND VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man (colored;) understands his business thoroughly as waiter or valet; can furnish the very best of City reference from last place. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; can talk French and English. Call at No. 213 East 23d st.

WANTED—A POSITION FOR A LITTLE GIRL fourteen years of age as companion to a lady, to do light work, where she will have good home influence. Address HOME, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation requests merchants, and all parties wanting book-keepers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, cashiers, &c., to apply at corner 23d st. and 4th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE UNE BONNE FRANCAISE SAchant bien coudre. S'adresser à Mme. GOLARD & CO., No. 525 6th av.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

No. 19 John st.,

About to remove to their new store, No. 676 Broadway, will offer their entire stock of silver-plated ware at No. 19 John st. for sale at auction on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, March 26, 27, and 28. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M. A rare opportunity is now offered to dealers, hotel proprietors, housekeepers, and steam-ship owners to lay in their supplies. The assortment embraces every article in the line known to the trade, including tea sets, coffee urns, salvers, cake baskets, butter dishes, plated table cutlery, casters, ice pitchers, goblets, fruit dishes, tureens, vases, napkin rings, water coolers, &c., &c., &c., all manufactured in their own works in Wallingford, Conn., and warranted extra heavily plated and first class in every respect.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. McGRATH and GEORGE T. HUNT, composing the firm of McGRATH & HUNT, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this matter by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said District Court, dated 23d day of January, 1874, I will, by Benjamin P. Fairchild, auctioneer, sell at auction, at the office of said auctioneer, No. 9 Beach street, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1874, at 11 A. M., all the remaining uncollected claims due to the estate of said bankrupts, consisting of judgments, promissory notes, drafts, or bills of exchange and open accounts, a list of which can be seen at the office of Boardman & Boardman, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and on the day of sale at the office of the auctioneer.—Dated March 25, 1874.

M. FURMAN HUNT,
Assignee of McGrath & Hunt.

JAMES T. GRISWOLD, Auctioneer.

G. W. N. GRISWOLD, REAL ESTATE OFFICES, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place. Important sale of household furniture, MONDAY, March 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the elegant first-class mansion, No. 34 East 10th st., property of gentleman residing out of town. Sale absolute. Elegant furniture, carpets, extra hair mattresses, glass-ware, table garniture, &c., &c., nearly new and in perfect order. A chance to make a good bargain seldom offered.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, 300 frails new Dates, in good order, landing ex steamer. Immediately afterward, fresh Palermo and Messina Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Sidonian. Can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River.

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200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this month, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.
Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

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SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UP town, No. 1,282 Broadway; book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling, pronunciation, $5 each; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; foreigners and backward persons receive special private attention.

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S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

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A NEW 7 1-4 OCTAVE PIANO FOR $225—Good City make, fine finish, full guarantee. Pianos to rent cheap. C. A. MUNGER, No. 23 Union square.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.
Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.
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FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

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WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ANTIQUARIANS.—RARE OLD COINS, DOCuments, heliographs, and idols for sale. Call on FRITZ GERSTER, Reinhardt's Hotel, 2 Greenwich st.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH brushes; also, brushes of every description, at 333 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, Manufacturer and Importer.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT, commencing at 1:30, at the Union Square Theatre, Booth's Theatre, Lyceum, Niblo's Garden, and Academy of Music.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CENTRAL PARK—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE COLLEEN BAWN—Mr. Dion Boucicault.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau.

STADT THEATRE.—DER FREISCHUTZ (German Opera)—Mme. Pauline Lucca.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—MUSIC, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT of Wagner's Music under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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New-York City.

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The postage on copies directed to subscribers in New-York City has been prepaid by the publishers.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

The joint ballot taken yesterday in the Massachusetts Legislature showed Messrs. Hoar and Dawes to be very nearly equal in strength, with a slight advantage in favor of Dawes. The latter, however, was still fifty-five votes below the number necessary to make a choice, and it is evident that one or the other of the candidates must either surrender his claims or transfer his strength to a third candidate, before a choice can be reached. At present, even though Mr. Dawes' friends or those of Mr. Hoar should go over in a body to Mr. Adams, that gentleman could not be elected. There will have to be a complete redistribution of forces before a decisive result can be obtained.

The *Herald* sometimes avows very strange opinions. On Monday, for example, it referred to an attack which had been made on a Protestant place of worship in Mexico, and said the mob had broken windows, &c., "but fortunately the number of *unbelievers* in Mexico is very small, and they are generally in such situations that they can be protected by the Government troops." So Protestants are unbelievers, are they? It is not exactly a *new* form of Roman Catholic intolerance to call them so, but it is a little cool when coming from a New-York daily paper published in the year 1874. Yesterday the *Herald* made an equally startling announcement in connection with another subject. It stated in its leading article that the "credit" of the United States is "dishonored in every capital," an assertion which is as utterly opposed to the truth as anything can be. The *Herald* goes on to say that "our financial condition is no better than that of Turkey, Russia, or Brazil." This is a lively picture to present in the "intellectual department, half foreign and half native." We ought all to be very glad that it is not a true picture, and that the *Herald* has not the power to make it so.

A weekly contemporary, in commenting upon the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., professes to explain the question which has always puzzled us, namely, why the firm paid $271,000 to the Government when it knew itself to be innocent? Because, says our contemporary, although "they knew that they were morally innocent, they could not know that they were not technically liable, for the *law presumes irregularity to be fraud.*" Unfortunately for this explanation, the statement about the law is utterly wrong. The law does *not* assume irregularity to be fraud. On the contrary, unless a *jury* can be satisfied that deliberate fraud was intended, no conviction can take place—and juries have been so charged again and again. There must be intentional fraud. And a Judge does not decide the case—it has to be submitted to a jury, so that Phelps, Dodge & Co. would really have been tried by twelve of their fellow-citizens. The pretended explanation of *Harper's*, like so many that have preceded it, only does the firm more harm than good.

An indication of the temper of the House in relation to the regulation of inter-State commerce was furnished yesterday by the vote of 92 to 129, rejecting the motion to lay the bill of Mr. McCrary on the table. It may be assumed, in view of this expression of opinion, that the House will attempt to impose regulations of some kind upon the railroads of the country. If this is to be done at all, it is not clear that the bill of Mr. McCrary can be greatly improved upon. It is not very comprehensive in its character, but it is comprehensive enough to answer all the purposes of the experiment upon which it is proposed the Federal Government shall enter. Since something must be done, it may be as well to make an end of the matter for the present by passing this bill.

In response to the peremptory demand of the country for action of some kind, the Senate spent yesterday in continued debate upon the finances. Business must continue to be prostrated so long as the present doubt concerning the future remains. This fact was urged upon Congress with much force by the great meeting in this City on Tuesday evening, and it has been declared with emphasis by the press in all parts of the country. Upon this one point, and on this alone, there is no division in public sentiment. We trust that Congress will not disregard this unmistakable sentiment.

The merchants' meeting in Steinway Hall last night was a gathering fairly representative of the importing interests of this City. There was some rather indiscriminate abuse of Custom-house management, which might profitably have been left out, but in the main the tone of both speeches and resolutions was dignified and business-like. Several speakers addressed themselves to the point which we have frequently insisted on as perhaps the most important in this controversy—the necessity for simplifying the Revenue laws. The legislation favored by the meeting in regard to the changes in the machinery for detecting and punishing frauds on the revenue is probably more sweeping than the Committee on Ways and Means is likely to report, or Congress to approve. But the changes will undoubtedly be in the direction indicated, even if they stop short of the heroic remedies for existing evils advocated last night.

PARTIES AND FINANCE.

The effort of the Democratic papers to make capital for their party out of the recent action of the House of Representatives on the legal tenders will not succeed, and for two reasons. The first is that the question involved was not a party question The vote was not divided along party lines, Republicans and Democrats being found on each side. The vote was, though large, by no means full. Of the 292 members, only 241 voted, leaving a proportion of absentees equal to about one in six. This vote—which was on the Dawes amendment, declaring the limit of the legal tenders to be $356,000,000—was made up as follows: In the negative, Republicans, 118; Democrats, 53; in the affirmative, Republicans, 46; Democrats, 24. The proportion of Republicans to Democrats in the House is, roughly, about as two to one. It will be seen that this is nearly the proportion in the above vote, which was as close a test as any of them.

If now we turn to the names making up this vote, we shall see that they render the idea that the vote was a party one still more untenable. In favor of bringing the legal tenders down to the limit of $356,000,000, we find Mr. Cox voting with Mr. Dawes, Mr. Randall with Mr. E. H. Roberts, Mr. Archer, of Maryland, with the Messrs. Hoar, of Massachusetts, Mr. Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, with Mr. Garfield. On the other side, and, particularly in favor of inflation, we find Fernando Wood voting with Ben. Butler, Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, with Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, with Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, and a host of minor men on both sides mingled in indistinguishable confusion. It is idle, in the face of these facts, to talk about the Democrats being in favor of resumption and the Republicans against it. Both parties are divided. In each, in the House of Representatives, there is a majority unfriendly to resumption, and opposed to taking any immediate or practical step in that direction. Both parties are pledged, in a general way, to resumption, the Republican Party more definitely, perhaps, than the Democratic Party; but the pledges are not of a kind that obtain very much consideration just now. They were made, for the most part, before the panic. Congressmen reason, not without plausibility, that circumstances are different now, and that the pledges referred to are no longer a correct expression of the wish and opinion of their respective parties. Consequently the pledges are ignored, and members vote very much as their own convictions or the sentiments of their immediate constituents may incline them. This is the main reason why the attempt to make party capital for the Democrats in this case will be a failure.

Another reason is that whatever might be shown in regard to the share of the two parties in recent legislation, the body of the people are not yet ready to let it materially influence their political course. Doubtless the day may come when the question of sound finance will be one of immediate political importance, will be a direct political issue; but it is not so now. When it shall become so, it will split the Democratic Party, and if we can judge by the votes of last Monday, in the House of Representatives, more than two-thirds of the party will be on what the *World* would call the wrong side. At present the people are comparatively indifferent to the question of finance. The most intelligent of them, without reference to party, are in favor of an honorable and prudent provision for payment of the Government notes. The less intelligent of them demand more paper money. But if Congress were to be re-elected to-morrow, we do not believe any considerable number of members would lose their seats because of their financial votes.

We have no doubt that this condition of things will not last. If Congress inflates the currency, we fear panic and distress will result. The party in power will have to bear the consequences of popular discontent, some of it intelligent and some of it blind. Therefore, in our opinion, it is wiser, from a partisan point of view, which is one we do not hesitate to take, to treat the financial question conservatively. In this respect the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, Mr. Sherman, and such men as Messrs. Dawes and Garfield and Maynard are safe and discreet party leaders. They see the danger that may arise in the future, and they are anxious to prepare for it. But whatever the Republicans may do, the Democrats have nothing to gain by their present course. They cannot run with the hare and hold with the hounds. They cannot denounce Republicans for doing what they are doing all the while themselves. They cannot ask the people to forsake the Republicans on the plea that they are inflationists, and to come over and cleave to Messrs. Fernando Wood and Eldredge and Holman and Beck, who are inflationists just as much.

CHEAP VIRTUE.

It is a peculiarity of Mr. Thomas G. Alvord to be always on the alert to rescue distressed virtue. Several times during the present session the gentleman from Onondaga has spoken without occasion or reason, but he managed yesterday to surpass all his previous efforts in this direction. It being intimated to Mr. Alvord that the integrity of the Railroad Committee had been questioned, he was, of course, ready to stand sponsor for the members, and to demand that whoever should deny that they are gentlemen of the very highest desert should be badgered by a special committee, whereof he should be the Chairman and controlling spirit. The movement of the gentleman from Onondaga was marked by his usual shrewdness. By making himself conspicuous as the champion of outraged innocence, he not only announced his belief in the general virtue of the Legislature, but of the Railroad Committee in particular. Moreover, he hoped by this course to place himself, without unnecessary trouble, in the position where Cæsar's wife should have been.

We must be permitted to say to Mr. Alvord and the other gentlemen who have indulged in so much sound and fury which signifies nothing, that they have only succeeded in making themselves ridiculous. Mr. Cyrillo S. Lincoln, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, who began the trouble, will, we are sure, after a little reflection, be heartily disgusted with the inconsiderate zeal of his champions as well as heartily ashamed of the intemperate violence of language into which he allowed himself to be betrayed yesterday. We are very sure that, with the return of reason, Mr. Lincoln will not insist upon the Sergeant at Arms dragging before Mr. Alvord's committee every one who has not been delighted with his conduct in connection with railroad matters. He may be able to undergo an ordeal of this kind, but in demanding an investigation with such heat he assumes that his individual virtue has been denied. Mr. Lincoln thereby does himself a greater injury than any one else has ventured to do him. Indeed, the whole action of the Assembly, yesterday, may be fairly taken as a sort of pleading not guilty to an indictment which has never been presented, and it was therefore injudicious if nothing worse. We certainly have not said that the members of the committee were bribed to report the Vanderbilt Rapid-transit bill, for we have no proof that such was the fact, and it has not been our habit to make assertions of this kind unless we were able to prove them. We did say that the "suspicious promptitude with which the Assembly Railroad Committee has reported the Vanderbilt and Third Avenue rapid-transit schemes excites a good deal of comment. Experts in these matters go the length of fixing at $12,000 the sum paid in the Vanderbilt interest to secure a favorable report on the Fourth Avenue bill." No one of the indignant gentlemen was rash enough yesterday to deny that reports to this effect have been circulated—and to this extent our statements went, and no further.

It may seem a bold course to appoint a committee authorized to send for "persons and papers," but the device loses much of its force when it is understood that it is believed by the self-accused that there are no papers, and that no "persons" have said anything pertinent to the contemplated investigation. The invaded virtue of the Assembly cannot certainly require persons or papers concerning the statements we have already quoted. They may, indeed, exercise an arbitrary power in dragging editors and reporters to Albany—but such a performance is not likely to be beneficial to the Railroad Committee, or creditable to the Legislature.

The explanation professedly sought for can only be furnished by the members of the Railroad Committee, and these gentlemen, therefore, are the only "persons" who can be properly summoned before Mr. Alvord's confessional. If there are "papers" in existence to throw light upon the matter, they are doubtless within the possession or knowledge of these members. They should, therefore, be required to produce such documents, if any exist—which we doubt.

1871 AND 1874.

People complain with perfect justice of the high rate of taxation for the current year; but even that class of people who ought to be best informed seem liable to forget where the blame lies. If recent attacks on the financial administration of the City should be the means of awakening public interest in this question, they will have served a much better purpose than that contemplated by their authors, for, after all, the chief difficulty is to induce people to read and remember the facts bearing on this subject. There is no lack of materials for forming a sound public judgment, though in spite of frequent exposition, they have obviously not yet been mastered by many men whose judgment counts for something. Let us look at the question of taxation, and that it may be better understood, let it be kept apart from the closely-related question of the growth of the public debt.

What were the circumstances under which the present Controller entered office on Sept. 14, 1871? At that date the cash in the Treasury amounted to just $2,564,306. In a few weeks the City had to be prepared to pay $2,700,000 of interest on its funded debt. As Municipal bankruptcy was obviously the first thing to be provided against, the cash in the Treasury had to be kept intact for the purpose of keeping the City bonds from going to protest. The new Administration entered, therefore, on the task of providing for the current expenses of the City, with an empty till. It was impossible to borrow money on temporary bonds, because the Ring Board of Apportionment had been enjoined against issuing any such, and nobody would have taken them if they had been issued. But, meanwhile, the City was running into debt to its permanent staff of all classes of employes, at the rate of a quarter of a million a week. In addition to this, the monthly pay-rolls had been allowed to fall into arrears. The Police had not been paid for August, nor had the school-teachers; laborers were unpaid since July, and clerks, in many cases, had been left without pay for a still longer period. The taxes had not begun to come in, for Mayor Hall had studiously neglected to convene the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of confirming the tax levy, and money from this source could not have been legally received, even had it been tendered. But, in truth, this was a merely illusory source of relief. For every dollar of the taxes of the year had already been pledged for the payment of revenue bonds maturing between the 15th of October and the 15th of January. Such was the upshot of that master-stroke of the Ring, the two per cent. tax levy of 1871—a measure of "economy" which elicited pæans of approval from Ring organs of all shades of opinion, from the New-York *World* to the *Evening Post*.

Meanwhile, the official powers of the Ring were untouched, save in the Finance Department. Tweed was Commissioner of Public Works; Sweeny was at the head of the Parks; the Mayor had certainly no inclination to interfere with their authority to contract new obligations to an indefinite amount; sinecures, waste, and extravagance abounded in every department but one of the Government. When the account was balanced at the end of the year, this was the result: The amount actually provided by the tax levy of 1871 was $23,362,527; the amount required was $35,730,843. The rate was established at two per cent.; it ought to have been three and one-half per cent., and even then claims to the amount of several millions, which have since come to light, would still have been left unprovided for. But, people argue, "the rate for 1874 is but little short of that demanded for the actual expenditures of 1871. Admitting that we pay our way now, has Reform effected no saving in the rate of departmental expenditure?" It certainly has, to the extent of at least eight millions a year. The items of 1874 which are in excess of those of 1871, are the following: State taxes, $1,000,000 more; interest on debt, $3,000,000 more; redemption of debt, $2,000,000, (bonds were always reconverted by the Ring, never wiped out;) Fourth avenue improvement, $1,500,000; new buildings for the Charities and the Parks, $500,000, (always paid for out of borrowed money by the Ring;) Police Department, on account of street-cleaning and additions to the force, $1,000,000 more. This list could, in minor details, be a good deal extended; but it is sufficient to show where the new burdens of the City come from, and that, had there not been sweeping reforms in departmental expenditures, the taxes for the year would have been 4.10 per cent. instead of 3.40 per cent.

The Ring methods of government got fairly in operation in 1869. In that and the succeeding year, the average rate of taxation was about two and one-half per cent.; in 1871 it was reduced to two per cent. The result was not only the enormous additions to the permanent debt, which we shall analyze one of these days, but the accumulation of unliquidated claims to the amount of at least $20,000,000, which are being slowly and painfully worked off, chiefly by the aid of the courts. The average rate of taxation for 1872 and 1873 was 2.70 per cent.; and the City paid as it went, with the exception of the old liabilities which it was called on to meet, and the issue of a limited quantity of bonds for permanent works. In 1869, it took only two millions and three-quarters to pay the interest on the City and County debt. In 1874, it will take over nine millions of dollars. The difference on this item alone represents an increase of twenty per cent. on the rate of taxation, for which Ring rule is solely responsible. The City can pay all needful expenses this year on a little over three per cent., if the Legislature will only pass the bill giving the Board of Apportionment power to readjust their estimates. Considering the fruits of the three years during which plunder ran riot in the local Treasury, we have reason to be thankful that the penalty is not even heavier.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK.

Those who are so short-sighted as to act upon the belief that real estate on Manhattan Island cannot be any further increased in value, if they live a few years longer will discover their mistake. There is not a merchant in the City who does not know that the dullness which has prevailed in the real estate market since the opening of the season has been due solely to the unsettled condition of the finances of the country. If Congress had dealt with this question in a few weeks after assembling, in such a way as to restore confidence, speculation would now be very nearly as brisk as it was last year and the year previous. There was no lack of money, but those who, under other circumstances, would have freely invested, contented themselves by making inquiries. They were afraid to dip deeply for fear of losing, but were not disposed to remain wholly inactive.

A feeling of this nature spreads very rapidly. It affects veteran speculators only to the extent of making them more cautious in their transactions. Not one of these has for a moment doubted the final clearing away of the cloud, for they have seen darker days. Those who have helped to depress the market were the men who had not experience enough to enable them to look five years ahead. Any one who has sufficient interest in the subject to study the history of New-York for the past twenty-five years will find that it has been steadily increasing in commercial importance and in population; that its growth has been of that substantial character which admits of no backward movement, and that the value of real estate has gone on increasing in spite of the prophecies of those who could not see "how under the sun" it could do so. When Mr. Robt. Lennox, Mr. Stephen Whitney, Mr. Elisha Riggs, Mr. John Suydam, Mr. Nathaniel Prime, and others of the same class lived between Bowling green and Leonard street, it would doubtless have been difficult to convince them that the value of real estate on the island would ever become so great as to make it possible for a lot on Fifth avenue to sell for $100,000.

An idea of the progress that has been made since 1836 may be gathered from the few facts which we here present. A one-and-a-half story house then occupied the site of the present Fifth Avenue Hotel. At that time there was not a house of any pretensions above Canal street. At a later period, the lot on which stands the Haight House, in Fifth avenue, 75 by 125, was offered by the owners to the Trustees of the Church of the Puritans at $1,000 ground rent, with a lease for twenty-one years, and the privilege of two renewals at five per cent. valuation. It was refused. The Trustees then took the corner upon which stands the present Tiffany Building. Mr. Haight accepted the offer, and subsequently built upon the lots. The property to-day is probably worth from $500,000 to $600,000. Fifth avenue, from Forty-second street upward, was then a pretty bad car road. The lots lying upon it were of very little value. To-day they are worth at least $50,000 each. About the year 1844, the lots in Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, west of Fifth avenue, 200 by 120, could have been had for $4,500 each. They were at that time used as a pasture for horses. To-day they are worth a fabulous amount.

The present value of property along the line of the Boulevard of itself is a sufficient indication of the progress of the City. Ten years ago it was worth almost nothing. As high up as One Hundred and Tenth street lots have since been sold at $18,000 and $20,000 each. The advantages of the neighborhood for residence are so manifest that they must continue to increase in value from year to year. Real estate in the vicinity of the Central Park, hereafter, without doubt, will be most sought for, and will largely increase in value. The prices obtained for lots on Fifth avenue at the sales which have recently taken place, should not be considered as in any way indicating the actual value of such lots. It has been very difficult to convince honest investors that sales by auction could be effected without having to resort to the Peter Funk tactics, and for that reason they have taken no interest in them. There was one case of a lot which, but for a suspicion of this character, would have brought at least $100,000. It was knocked down, in good faith, to the highest bidder, at $80,000. In conclusion, we would say that the indications all favor the opinion that after the financial difficulty has been settled, and trade has been restored to what it was a year or two ago, real estate transactions will become brisker than ever. Before the close of the present year, confidence will have been completely restored, and in 1875, unless we are greatly mistaken, the competition for the possession of choice lots will be as keen, if not keener, than it ever was before. In the meantime the population will be increasing, and the facilities for commerce greatly enlarged. Those who remember that Peter Cooper saw New-York when its population was only 33,331, will not for a moment believe that the causes which have combined to swell that number to nearly a million will be less potent in the future.

SOME BEAUTIES OF LYNCH LAW.

If anything were needed to prove the wickedness and folly of lynching, it would be an incident of late occurrence in Indiana—a State which has earned a bad eminence for lawlessness of this description. About two years ago two men named McLeod and Kimmel, on suspicion of having committed an unusually brutal murder near Fort Wayne, were seized by a mob and hanged forthwith. And now a man named Douglass has just died, confessing on his death-bed that he was the real and only murderer, and that he was likewise foremost among those who joined in hanging these two innocent men. If "lynchers" may be supposed to have consciences, we do not envy the feelings of Douglass' accomplices in this double assassination when they come to read his confession. Of the two, it may be doubted which was the more guilty. Douglass had, at least, the justification of self-preservation, while the others were urged on by pure thirst of murder.

The episode, painful as it is, is in all probability only one of countless similar instances on the records of lynching. The murderer is the first to direct suspicion toward the innocent, and the blind fury of the mob, bent only on blood, does not pause to weigh the evidence. How effectual such methods are for the suppression of crime may be measured from the fact that in communities where lynching is most frequent, crime flourishes most defiantly. The mob-spirit, which falls with great gusto and cheerfulness upon the bound captive, shrinks in abject cowardice from facing in any force a free and armed desperado. For example, in Missouri, another State notorious for its lynchings, we have the pitiable spectacle of the Governor appealing to the Legislature for an armed force to capture a party of ruffians consisting, at the utmost, of five. These men, for weeks, have been making the roads of this State and Arkansas impassable, stopping and plundering stage-coaches and even railway trains, and shooting the detectives—from Chicago and New-York be it understood—sent in pursuit of them. But the "lynchers," who would come forth in great numbers and ferocity to butcher them if once they were caught for them and tied hand and foot, manifest a singular unwillingness to attempt their capture. And the Governor, who was not long since firing whole volleys of proclamations against the mobs who had butchered unarmed prisoners and Sheriff's officers in cold blood, is compelled to ask for military protection against five scoundrels who, if there were any redeeming virtue in lynch law whatever, would have been disposed of long ago.

The truth is that this whole business of lynching is as base and cowardly as it is cruel and utterly lawless. It is the nature of mobs all the world over to be "tyrants to the weak and cowards to the strong," and that nature is not belied by what we know of mob proceedings in the "lynching" communities of the West.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

RESULT OF THE JOINT BALLOT IN THE LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, March 25.—The joint ballot in the Legislature at noon to-day for United States Senator resulted as follows:

Dawes, 87; Hoar, 82; Curtis, 74; Adams, 13 Banks, 5. Sanford Whittier, Wendell Phillips, and Bullock had one or two votes each. The total vote was 281.

No further balloting took place during the day.

MR. DAWES REFUSES TO BARGAIN FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

BOSTON, March 25.—A conference of the Republican members of the Legislature was held this evening at the State-house. Mr. Learned, in the heat of debate, read a letter from Mr. Dawes, in which letter he refused to make any bargain, and expressed a preference for "death in the open field." This created a sensation, and Mr. Learned expressed regrets for having so suddenly divulged this correspondence.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION—THE CONTRACTS FOR PAVING AND SEWERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The most important development in the District investigation, to-day, was the evidence produced that a few contracts for paving, or other work, were not executed till after the work contracted for had been completed and paid for. The first case was where a contractor, having other work, had been assigned the contract for the construction of a sewer in connection with the same, and had completed it and been settled with some fifteen months ago, but the contract had not been signed till yesterday. Mr. Collins, the contractor, testified in regard to this that the sewer was but a small item in the whole of his work, and when it was awarded to him he went on to construct it without waiting for a contract to be made. Afterwards he had been absent from the city until recently, when the paper was signed and made to conform to the terms of award. The amount of this contract was less than a thousand dollars, and there is no charge made that the work was not thoroughly done, or that the contract was not at the usual prices. Another similar case was proved. A contract was awarded and the contractor went on immediately to do the work without waiting for the execution of the contract; was then absent for about two weeks in New-York, and executed the contract when he came back, in conformity with the specifications and terms of the award. The amount of this contract was less than $1,000. There are said to be some eight or ten instances of this kind.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—At the meeting of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee, this morning, John Collins testified that he had laid sewers, raised houses, and done parking and other work for the Board of Public Works, amounting to about $100,000, without any contract except that, about three weeks ago, he signed a contract and gave a bond, both dated back to Sept. 17, 1872, for the faithful performance of certain work amounting to less than $1,000, all of which was done and paid for fifteen months previously.

Ex-Mayor Bowen, called by the memorialists, testified that the board had taken away from his property certain pavement, bricks, and iron railing, and that the District Assessor had refused to allow him credit for this old material for the reason assigned that a certificate had been issued against his property for the entire cost of the improvements. Subsequently, however, he had paid his bill, with interest thereon, and was allowed credit for the old material, but no interest on its value. Neither had he yet received the certificate which the Assessor said had been issued against his property.

Counsel for the District authorities at this point stated to the committee that no certificate had ever been issued against the property of witness.

On the reassembling of the District Investigating Committee, Mr. Christie, for the memorialists, moved for leave to file a motion for a number of witnesses from a distance. The reason for the motion was an expectation to prove the leading facts alleged by the memorialists in their charges. The motion was filed.

S. J. Bowen, Ex-Mayor of Washington, recalled, testified as follows: The average price paid by the old corporation for grading was sixteen cents per yard, and each contract contained a clause directing that the earth removed should be deposited wherever the Commissioners of the several awards should direct, the understanding being that such earth should be used for filling the streets requiring to be filled.

Peter McNamara testified that he is an old contractor; was a large contractor under the old corporation; contracts under Bowen and Emery were not uniformly let to the lowest bidder; the price for grading was about eighteen or twenty cents per yard, and it was the universal custom of the contractors to use the earth taken from the excavations to fill lots owned by private parties, for which they got very good pay. The witness stated that the price for grading under the board is forty cents per yard for old graveled street, and thirty cents per yard for all other grading, the contractor being compelled in all cases to deposit the earth in the streets necessary to be filled. The witness would prefer to grade the streets on the basis of the old corporation contracts, to the basis established by the Board of Public Works.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

LARGE MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA LAST NIGHT—TWO MILLIONS MORE TO BE RAISED IN THE CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 25.—A mass-meeting to take action looking to the immediate erection of the Centennial Exposition building, and the vigorous prosecution of the work, was held to-night at Horticultural Hall. The main hall being inadequate to accommodate the crowd, an auxiliary meeting was convened in the lower hall of the building. Mr. James Neal and Col. J. W. Forney were the Chairmen. Delegations from the large industrial establishments attended in a body, with music and banners, and nearly all the trades, professions, and occupations of the city were represented by their most influential men, among whom the feeling was universal that the international character of the Exposition cannot by any possibility be allowed to fail. The organization and personel of the meeting comprised the prominent men of Philadelphia of all political parties, and representatives of all the local material interests. Letters were read announcing co-operation and support from A. H. Stevens, of Georgia; Clarence A. Seward and Peter Cooper, of New-York; Gen. Swift, of Massachusetts; Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, and numerous State and national governmental officials, Congressmen and others. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings, and spirited resolutions were adopted with unanimity.

The preamble recites the legislation of Congress for the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, whereby the arts, manufactures, &c., of the country may be contrasted with those of older nations; the proclamation of the President, commending the exhibition and inviting to it the nations of the world; the preparations of the several States to present their productions and industries, and the formal acceptances by the German Empire, the Netherlands, Belgium, Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland, Equador, Hayti, and the Sandwich Islands, with unofficial acceptances from Egypt and other nations, of the President's invitation to participate. The citizens of the United States dwelling near the sacred spot where the independence of the Colonies was first proclaimed willingly pledge themselves to furnish a large portion of the money for expenditure incidental to the exhibition, but with the utmost reliance that Congress will give all needful assistance in assuring the successful commemoration of the occasion in the manner directed by act of Congress, as any departure from it would involve national dishonor.

The following were the resolutions:

Resolved, That, in addition to the subscriptions and and appropriations already made within the State of Pennsylvania for Centennial purposes, amounting in the aggregate to $3,000,000, we, the citizens of Philadelphia, pledge ourselves to increase the subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance by a sum not less than $1,000,000.

Resolved, That we, citizens and tax-payers, request and urge the Councils of the City of Philadelphia to appropriate from the Treasury of the city a further sum of $1,000,000, to be used in the erection of buildings and for other purposes for the Centennial International Exhibition.

Resolved, That we express to the authorities of the city the unanimous opinion of their constituents, in mass-meeting assembled, that the appropriation which they are requested to make will meet the hearty approval of all patriotic citizens and tax-payers, and that prompt action in ordaining and assuring it is not only respectfully but earnestly requested, in the firm belief that hesitation or unnecessary delay on their part may imperil timely preparation for the exhibition.

The speakers of the evening were Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York; Congressman Waddell, of North Carolina; A. G. Cattell, of New-Jersey; B. Harris Brewster, J. C. Bullett, Wm. C. Mann, and J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia. The speakers referred to the great celebration as a means of conciliating and reuniting all sections of the country, and argued that the recent financial panic alone had necessitated the dependence upon the National Government for an appropriation, the Centennial Board of Finance for this reason having been unable to obtain all the subscriptions to the stock from municipalities, cities, and States. It was also stated that the contributions of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania already exceeded in the aggregate the entire contribution of wealthy France for the Paris Exposition. The international character of all similar exhibitions by foreign nations, and the impossibility of the Government ignoring the centennial without disgrace, were also much applauded, as also the repeated assertion that in no event would Pennsylvania or Philadelphia allow the great exposition to be dwarfed by the jealousy or indifference of other sections.

During the evening the immense audience divided into additional meetings, all of which continued in session until a late hour amid the greatest enthusiasm.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The Academy of Music was last evening more densely crowded even than on Monday, when the first representation of "Lohengrin" took place, and from the reverential spirit in which the performance was listened to, and the demonstrations of gratification to which a free outlet was given after the fall of the curtain upon each of the acts, all doubt as to the continued attractiveness of Wagner's opera was put out of the question. "Lohengrin" cannot, it is true, be appreciated by occasional glances at its beauties, and it may almost be admitted that the sustained attention which should be paid it is a trifle fatiguing for the average spectator. On the other hand, the labor of analysis is not essential to a positive enjoyment of its celestial harmonies, and but a little thoughtfulness bestowed on the marvelous blending of poetry and music, is required to add to the undefinable charm exercised upon the senses an immediate insight into the skill of the composer. The immense assemblages drawn to the Academy thus far, and the deep interest with which the recitals have been followed, indicate a desire on the part of the public to discover and admire the excellences of Wagner's muse, such as *dilettanti* of more pretentious art centres abroad would do well to imitate. Last night's rendering of "Lohengrin," showed a decided increase of smoothness over Monday's, while its principal features were unchanged. Signor Campanini's hoarseness still clings to him, but it was much less troublesome than day before yesterday, though in the most trying moments of the first night, as we had the pleasure then to record, the artist's control of his voice prevented it from offending. Signor Campanini's soft tones are of delicious quality, and their "staying power," to use a turf term, is wondrously effective. Hence we cannot imagine it possible to throw more lingering sweetness in his farewell to the swan than Signor Campanini infuses in the few bars in which he dismisses his fairy equipage in the first act, nor can we hope to listen to more tender accents than those in which he woos *Elsa* to the altar. Further on, the tenor is equally effective. His phrasing, in the grand duet in the third act, is of faultless correctness and elegance, and his coloring of the passionate lines, "Fa ch'io m'inebri del dolce incanto," glows with a warmth contrasting strongly with the virginal purity of the context. Signor Campanini's delivery of the legend of the Holy Grail, in the ensuing scene, is on a plane with his achievements in the duet, and when we say that his acting is as good as his singing, being marked by ease, dignity, and force, and setting forth a clearer comprehension of the character than we were prepared to credit to an Italian artist, we fancy we need not seek additional terms of commendation. We still adhere to the belief expressed on the morning of the earliest performance of "Lohengrin" that Mme. Nilsson will be the ideal *Elsa*, and we no less steadfastly hold to the assertion that she has not quite overcome the difficulties of the rôle. So perfect a physical representative of the maiden, so gifted a being in the matter of voice, and so consummate an actress would hardly fail to endow several passages of the opera with an impressiveness they do not yet possess, were it otherwise. Mme. Nilsson last night sang *Elsa's* first verse with infinite sentiment and purity of style, and infused the ecstacy implied by the words and music into the second verse in which a reference is made to the apparition; the eloquence of her face and form was exceedingly effective, too, when the trumpet being sounded, her champion delays; we found her, however, rather reserved in the *stretta* with which the act terminates, and could have wished her more impassioned in portions of the duet. *Elsa's* scene with *Ortruda* was very dramatic, Miss Cary, whose development into an actress of considerable force has been often alluded to in these columns, being as successful at this stage of events as in the sombre duo with *Frederick* just preceding the interview with *Elsa*—a number which, yesterday as Monday, was loudly applauded. Signor Del Puente was *Frederick*. By an omission which we hasten to repair, the name of Signor Nannetti, who fills in "Lohengrin" the trying character of the *King*, did not appear in Tuesday's account of the recital of the previous evening. So young and painstaking an artist, and one whose voice is of rare beauty, ought not to be overlooked, and particularly on the occasion of his assumption, to general satisfaction, of a difficult and thankless rôle. The *Herald*, in Wagner's opera, is personated by Signor Blum, whose robust voice and distinct articulation are suited to the requirements of the numberless and endless proclamations allotted to him for delivery. The incidents of yesterday's representation did not differ materially from those of Monday's: the artists were recalled after every act, and there would have been continued interruption from applause, but for a determination to prevent ill-timed tokens of approval—as we are bound to admit many during the "swan scene," the duet, and the story of the Grail would have proven. "Lohengrin" will be sung again to-morrow, and at the Saturday matinée.

THIS EVENING'S WAGNER CONCERT.

We trust that no reader interested in musical matters will neglect to attend to-night's "Wagner concert" at Steinway Hall. To have a chance to enjoy the recital of so varied a programme of selections from the works of the great reformer, by Mr. Thomas' peerless orchestra, is to be very fortunate at a period when art fares badly from a business point of view. Six excerpts from the Wagnerian répertoire—the titles of which we have already found room for—are to make up the bill, with Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony as an *intermezzo*.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 26—1 A. M.—The low barometer of Wednesday has moved to the Lower St. Lawrence Valley; north-westerly winds, cold and partly cloudy weather prevail in the North-west; south-westerly winds, low barometer, falling temperature, and cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, and on the lakes. North-easterly to south-easterly winds falling barometer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the Southern States. Increasing cloudiness south-westerly winds, and rising temperature in the Eastern and Middle States. The rivers have risen at Dubuque, St. Louis, and Nashville, and fallen at Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and New-England, falling barometer, south-easterly and south-westerly winds rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness, with possibly, rain in the southern portion in the evening.

For the lakes and the Ohio Valley, slowly rising barometer, falling temperature, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain or snow, clearing on the upper lakes during the morning.

For the Southern States, south-easterly and south-westerly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature, cloudy weather, and rain.

The rivers will probably rise at St. Louis, Dubuque, and Davenport, and fall at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Nashville. The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake stations on April 1.

REVENUE REFORM.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REFORM OF THE REVENUE LAWS—ADDRESSES BY JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, AND OTHERS.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last evening, at Steinway Hall, Mr. George Opdyke presiding. The object of the meeting was to hear a report from the Special Committee on Revenue Reform, who had recently visited Washington for the purpose of urging a reform of the Revenue laws. There were between four and five hundred representatives of the mercantile community in the body of the hall, and on the platform were A. A. Low, S. B. Chittenden, Cyrus W. Field, George W. Lane, Wm. H. Fogg, Wm. M. Vermilye, Leopold Bierwirth, Joseph Seligman, J. A. Stevens, Jr., James M. Constable, S. B. Ruggles, Ambrose Snow, W. B. Barbour, Samuel Sloan, Daniel C. Robbins, Joseph Stuart, Joseph Choate, Gustav Schwab, Oliver Hoyt, Jonathan Sturges, L. E. Chittenden, Theodore Roosevelt, Morris D. Jesup, James S. T. Stranahan, James Roosevelt, James M. Brown; and Messrs. Henry Winsor, Joseph C. Grubb, J. P. Wetherill, and James C. Hand, representing the Philadelphia Board of Trade. The report of the committee having been received, Mr. Joseph H. Choate made an address, in which he reviewed the law of 1863 authorizing the seizure of books and papers. He condemned this law as being both oppressive and unconstitutional, and contrary to all sense of justice. He alluded to the complication of the laws which rendered it difficult for a merchant to make a proper entry of goods at the Custom-house, and concluded by demanding that this law, as it now stands, be stricken from the statute-books. Mr. Barbour, President of the Board of Trade, Paterson, N. J., made a brief address, in which he alluded to the "outrages and oppression" which their firm had suffered. He was followed by Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, the Chairman of the Committee on Revenue Reform, who referred to the opinions recently expressed by Mr. Claflin on the Revenue laws, and cited a case which occurred in 1867, when Mr. Claflin himself "was in trouble." He condemned the manner in which the law had been administered, and hoped the merchants would no longer submit to it. Mr. S. B. Chittenden condemned the "management" of the Custom-house, and said that it would never be right until it was wholly divorced from politics. Mr. Joseph C. Grubb, of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, characterized the revenue derived from seizures as unmitigated plunder. Mr. Wetherill, also from Philadelphia, made a brief address, in which he alluded to the evils of the existing laws, and urged upon the merchants to work unceasingly for their repeal or modification. Other speakers followed, and below we give a report of the proceedings.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Opdyke, having taken the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and introduced Mr. J. A. Stevens, who read the following report which was adopted by the Committee on Revenue Reform:

The special committee to which the Chamber of Commerce intrusted the presentation to Congress of its resolutions on revenue reform, respectfully report: That in obedience to its instructions, and having joined to themselves able counsel, they proceeded to Washington on the 16th day of February. They were there met by a delegation from Boston, also assisted by counsel. A joint plan of action was agreed upon, and the presentation of the subject allotted. In response to request of the Committee of Ways and Means, through its Chairman, they appeared before that body on the morning of the 17th, when, after short consultation, during which Mr. Dawes, the Chairman, stated his inability to be present on account of urgent private business in Massachusetts, the hearing was postponed until Tuesday, the 3d March. This arrangement was quite in conformity with the views of your delegation pending the printing of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the fines and forfeitures of the last four years.

The Chamber, as well as the public at large, remember that subsequent to this adjournment, a special agent of the Treasury appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means, and indulged in violent personal attacks upon merchants who had suffered from the law, and in defamatory aspersions of the mercantile class at large. It is not necessary here to dwell upon this subject, nor to give to it an undue importance. An allusion is only made to bring out clearly the reason why an application to the Committee of Ways and Means for a change in the revenue system, in part, drifted into a personal controversy between the informer and his victims. The personal element having, however, been introduced into the controversy, it was clearly the judgment of your committee—a judgment concurred in by the committees of other cities—that it should be disposed of before the presentation of the resolutions with which we were charged by yourselves. When, at last, our hearing was had, there were present the committees of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and from the National Board of Trade. The case for the merchants was opened by the counsel of the Boston delegation in an able argument for the repeal of the moiety system, showing its demoralizing tendencies and its unfortunate influence in alienating the affections of the merchants from the Government. In this view the counsel was supported by the gentlemen from the Boston Board of Trade, who each in turn addressed the committee, and were examined in detail by its members.

This branch of the subject disposed of, your delegation were called upon, and in their turn submitted, through counsel, arguments upon the unconstitutionality of the seizure of books and papers, and the general hardships of the law, with copious illustrations from cases within their personal practice. The various members of your delegation were also heard and examined in detail, and at the close the gentlemen from Philadelphia and Baltimore and the representative of the National Board gave their testimony in the same direction, and sustained the demand for a radical change in the system.

After careful comparison of views, the delegations had agreed to confine themselves to a demand for five changes in the law. A copy of the printed form which they submitted to the Ways and Means Committee is appended to this report. They consist, first, of a repeal of the law authorizing the seizure of books and papers; second, of that giving moieties to informers and others; third, to limit actions to recover penalties and forfeitures, on the part of the Government, to two years; fourth, to limit all forfeitures to the items of an invoice in which there is fraud; fifth, to render the payment of duties conclusive upon all parties in absence of fraud.

The arguments brought forward in support of these various changes are too familiar to the mercantile community to need any lengthy repetition here. The embarrassment created to merchants by the seizure and detention of their books, arresting their business, injuring their credit, without, in cases of innocence, either redress or reparation, is well known. Not so the general low standard of official character into which the Custom-house seems to have fallen—a demoralization marked and widespread enough to excite the comment and contempt even of the informers who profited by it. With regard to the system of moieties, it is certain that there is no compensation in the amount of revenue saved to the Government for the general temptation to permit fraud as a source of profit to officials and informers. For it is certain that the interest of each of these classes is rather promoted by a loose administration of the Custom-house than by a severe and strict supervision of the minor officials, which would wholly prevent any infringement of the laws. It is worthy of remark that a very large proportion of the cases of fraud brought to the notice of the Congressional committee by the special agent were of collusion between the importer and some Custom-house official, either measurer, weigher, guager, or liquidating clerk. Such frauds as these deserve and should receive severe punishment; but is there any sufficient reason why an exceptional law should be made for that punishment which falls within the penal code? Practically, as admitted by the District Attorney in his testimony, the fraudulent merchant is fined in large sums, while the guilty official has, in no instance of late, been brought to justice, or even threatened with suit; and it is further charged by revenue agents themselves that, although complained of, they still retain their positions. Surely, no stronger proof of the evil working of the Moiety law need be given. The request to limit actions for penalties and forfeitures to a period of two years is certainly moderate. The present law admits of suits brought by the Government at any time within five years. This is manifestly unjust. Even two years is an extraordinary period.

All of the committees laid great stress upon the limitation of forfeitures to the specific items in which fraud or undervaluation are proven, and asked that the taint should not reach the whole invoice. Perhaps no part of the investigation aroused more interest and diversity of opinion than this. And from this very diversity there grew a disposition on the part of members of the Ways and Means Committee, without reference to preconceived opinions as to free trade or protection, to so amend the Tariff laws as, without affecting this question, to substitute specific for ad valorem duties wherever possible, and to provide a more simple classification of dutiable articles. It is certainly for the interest of the merchant, as well as of the Government, that the distinction between fraudulent misrepresentation and undervaluations, perhaps accidental, should be plainly drawn; and the most practical way of establishing such distinction seems to be to render the system of valuation so simple, by changes in the classification, and by raising the standard of the Appraiser's Department, as to leave the final settlement of duty to be levied entirely in its hands. Meanwhile, until the law may be radically changed in this direction, the alterations demanded are necessary, and not unreasonable. The public are familiar with the recent gross cases in which millions of dollars have been made liable for irregularities, by which the Government only claimed to have suffered damage in the sum of a few hundreds. They need not be further referred to. Lastly, the payment of duties to be conclusive on all parties in absence of fraud. There can be no safety in business on any other principle. Bankers will refuse their credits upon bills of lading if there cannot be a day of final settlement; and merchants cannot safely render their accounts if the Government is to claim the right of perpetual revision.

Your committee were not charged with the defense of any private interests. In this regard they only confined themselves to the request which the sense of justice of the Committee of Ways and Means rendered it necessary to urge, that each and every person assailed by name should have an opportunity of being heard in his defense. Though interested and gratified with the complete and triumphant defense of the great house of which the honored President of this Chamber is a member, they did not feel it their duty to take any part therein, and the subject is only here alluded to that they may bear this just witness to the thoroughness of their vindication. Your committee are glad to believe that their efforts have not been in vain, and that from the present movement great permanent good is to result.

During the long investigation before the Ways and Means Committee, they were gratified beyond measure at the constant, unwavering, and patient attention shown by every member of this important body. During sessions occupying several hours of the day and of the evening, and covering nearly two weeks at a period when the current business of the House of Representatives demanded careful attention, each and every member gave the same unwearied hearing; and their many and pertinent queries as to matters of detail in the Revenue laws, showed their general resolve to master the subject and provide such legislation as shall redress the grievances complained of, while not neglecting the safety of the revenue. For the many instances of personal kindness and courtesy on the part of the officers and members, your committee will be ever grateful. Not the least pleasing part of this experience was the entire freedom from political or partisan feeling in the cause of the investigation. All seemed animated by the same laudable motive, the prosperity and good of the country.

In conclusion your committee beg to ask your approval of the definite changes sought by them, supported by which they purpose to continue their efforts to obtain the relief so long and patiently waited for.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the committee. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce and the merchants of New-York in concert with them wholly and heartily approve and indorse the changes in the Revenue laws asked for by the Representatives of the mercantile interests of the great commercial cities, and earnestly urge upon the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives to report a bill in conformity thereto without unnecessary delay.

MR. CHOATE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate was next introduced by the Chairman, and was received with applause:

He said that it really seemed when he saw the Chamber of Commerce, the organized representative of the commercial interests of New-York, had taken this matter in hand, and volunteered their services and pledged themselves to carry it through, it seemed that at last the reign of terror under which the merchants of New-York have so long suffered, and to which some of the strongest and best of them had succumbed, was finally about to be broken. For one of another profession, he thought that the merchants could be most warmly congratulated on the present aspect of affairs. He had seen the operation of the law of 1863, and saw how it was perverted into a weapon of offense and destruction to the honest importer and unoffending merchant, and he could say that when the merchants were aroused to a sense of their danger their vindication was in their own hands. They would not hear any more of revenue oppression and extortion on the part of the Government and the Custom-house officers when once it was understood that the merchants of New-York knew their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them. [Applause.] Who that had looked into this matter did not know and realize that it was the quiet submission of the importers that had brought upon them the attacks of the informers and extortioners. Every honest merchant who had paid a tribute of $1,000, $2,000, or $10,000 to the Government to stifle and avoid inquiry has invited similar attacks to be pressed with more remorseless energy and the same result upon ten or twenty other merchants as honest as himself. Determined upon a plan of action, the grievances of the merchants would vanish as soon as stated. Now, what did they demand of the Government? Not certainly that any of the rights of the Government shall be given up and conceded to them; not that any of the necessary safeguards for the protection and collection of the revenue shall be abandoned; not that due and adequate compensation even to informers, so far as shall be necessary to secure the detection of guilt and the execution of the laws, shall be allowed. No, none of these things have they asked, and none will they ask. What they asked was, that the Revenue laws shall be written so that every merchant and man of common sense can understand them. [Applause.] That was a right that had never been conceded to them for the last fifty years. Mr. Choate read opinions delivered by the present and late Secretaries of the Treasury, and a Judge of the Supreme Court declaring that the complications of the revenue laws were so great that none could understand them. Another thing then wanted was that they should be placed in such an attitude before the law that they could understand their duties and rights, and to be permitted to take care of themselves. That this extra method of extortion and this still more extraordinary means of operation that have been placed in the hands of corrupt revenue officers, and more corrupt informers, shall be stricken out. [Applause.] That they shall have the right to their old-fashioned trial by jury when charged with fraud, [applause,] and that their homes and their counting-rooms shall not be invaded by minions of the law or of the Custom-house, for the purpose of searching their books and their papers, to see if therein they can find some cause for accusation against them. No one could pretend that the complaints of the merchants were imaginary, for even the disclosures of the past few months had convinced even Congress itself that these wrongs were more atrocious than imagination could paint them. There were two vices which the merchants complain of: first, the vice in the laws themselves, and the still greater vice in the way in which these laws were administered. The first evil was the adoption of the ad valorem duties instead of specific duties; but the great evil at which the merchants struck was this moiety system, by which extraordinary inducements, too great for human virtue to resist, were held out for oppression and unjust attack upon them. Under the operations of this law half the forfeiture went to the Government, and the remainder was divided up between Custom-house officers, informers, and it even found its way indirectly into the pockets of members of Congress itself. So that if any unhappy merchant, struck by an unjust informer, should think that he might seek relief at Washington, at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, he would find some busy member of Congress, already interested in his conviction, there before him whispering his malicious intentions into the ears of the chief officer of the revenue. [Applause.] Statute had been piled upon statute to such an extent that it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to understand it, yet they expected a plain, honest merchant to understand it. He mentioned as an outrage upon justice and common sense the system of forfeiting, say twenty bales of goods, if one was found fault with, and another not less unjust, the system of constructive fraud which obtains in the administration of the Revenue laws. There were laws on the statute book which the courts felt bound to construe in such a manner as to condemn a merchant confessedly honest, because of some accidental omission and inaccuracy in his invoice. There was an old legal maxim of liberty as well as justice, which they all held dear, that every man was presumed to be innocent until he was proved to be guilty; but under the present operation of the law every man was considered a scoundrel until he could prove himself an innocent man. He maintained that the merchants of New-York demanded, and the Chamber of Commerce demanded, and that justice demanded that that law in relation to moieties should be swept from the statute-book, and that nothing should be put in its place. [Applause.] The only way to dispose of it was to abolish it altogether, and that plea of necessity, the tyrant's plea, was unjust and unfounded. He described the circumstances connected with the seizure of a merchant's books, showing many honest men preferred to compromise for a large amount rather than to come into Court and have their integrity and their commercial credit brought into question. This was a terrible and infernal weapon of offense that no freeman, no citizen of a country ought to be required to submit to for a moment. [Applause.] He counseled the merchants to stand by their present purpose, and though they might not succeed in abolishing the law, they would practically obtain remedy, and they would not be troubled in this manner in the future. [Applause.]

MR. BARBOUR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. William Barbour, President of the Board of Trade, Patterson, N. J., was next introduced by the chairman, as the representative of a firm which had suffered largely by the existing state of the revenue laws:

Mr. Barbour referred to the statement recently made by the firm in reference to the action of the Custom-house authorities, every word of which he said was true. Last year their local tax amounted to $8,700, and he thought they were entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Government. When the charges were made against them they did not wait to have their books seized; but sent them to the Revenue Department, and requested the officers to examine them, and ascertain if the charges could be sustained. But this was of no avail. It had been stated that the merchants should stand up against the action of the revenue officers; but he doubted very much if he would advise any merchant to do so. The best thing that could be done when these gentlemen came into their offices would be to hand them the cash-box and tell them to help themselves. [Applause.] It would be found much cheaper than to make any appeal against their proceedings. He would like to know what security the banker in London, Paris, or Frankfort could have in making advances upon shipments to this country under the existing revenue laws. Or what inducements were held out to foreign capitalists to come over here to develop the resources of the country? There was one thing merchants valued more highly than their money, their books, and their property. He alluded to their good name and reputation, and so long as the existing abuses in the revenue laws were permitted the mercantile community would be at the mercy of informers and corrupt Government officials.

ADDRESS OF MR. SCHULTZ.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Chairman of the Committee on Revenue Reform, next addressed the meeting.

The revenue officers of this district, he said, had charged the merchants with crime. They had charged them with petty and grand larceny in this, that they had kept from the public Treasury large and small amounts of money. They were charged with perjury in this, that they had sworn falsely to some of their invoices. They were charged with bribery, in that they had influenced public officers, and with conspiracy, in that they had been in collusion with public officers and with correspondents for the purpose of defrauding the public Treasury of its due. This was the indictment against them, an indictment to which he had undertaken to plead in their behalf, not guilty. They should get in their minds clearly what guilt or innocence meant. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury contained the names of 8,500 delinquents, and they expected that that report would state specifically the delinquencies of each merchant. But instead of doing this, it merely set forth the amount of their penalties, and not the amount which had been diverted from the public Treasury. Take the Phelps-Dodge case, for instance. In that case the penalties amounted to $1,700,000, while the real loss to the Government was $1,660. Again, in the case of Mr. Downey, the loss to the Government, on five years' transactions was $240, but the penalties amounted to upward of $100,000. This was the test, and a high official at Washington had agreed with him, by which to make up their minds as to the guilt or innocence of a merchant. When this report was laid on the table of the committee they were greatly disappointed that that information was left out, and they had reason to believe that it was left out for a purpose. The committee had never been able to draw from the Secretary of the Treasury, or from any source from him down to the District Attorney, any information on that point, except when they got it from the parties themselves. If they saw in any of the New-York papers a statement that a merchant had been charged with defrauding the Government out of $50, they would laugh at it as absurd; but if they heard that there was a charge preferred against him of Custom-house irregularities to the amount of a million of dollars, they would speedily give the matter their attention. If they were bankers, they would hesitate about discounting his paper, and whatever transactions they might have with him they would be sure to make inquiries as to his circumstances. But the object of the hounds of the Custom-house in having this little item inserted was for the purpose of beginning a squeeze. The Boston people had been more fortunate than those in New-York, for they found one of those notices in the very handwriting of the man who in Boston corresponds to Jayne in the functions which he performs. The best way, then, to know whether a man was innocent or guilty of those charges was to find out how much he had benefited by the wrong-doing. There might very readily be an inadvertence or an irregularity by which a few hundred dollars might mass into a man's hands in the course of several years' transactions. That man would not be guilty. When the committee got to Washington they were confronted with two officials of the Government, one of whom (Col. Bliss) told them that there was one man in New-York at least who did not disapprove of what was being done in the Custom-house, and that he might be appealed to, and that the gentlemen in question knew another who was similarly disposed. He mentioned the first gentleman's name, and the committee were not surprised when they came back to New-York to find that he had been interviewed. What he stated to the reporter was substantially what Col. Bliss had mentioned, that he had never had any trouble with the Custom-house, that no honest man need have any, and that there was, perhaps, another in the City who would indorse his opinions. Now, they had one honest man sure, perhaps two, in the City of New-York. He alluded to this matter simply because it was not desirable that this bane should go to Washington without its antidote. But the same gentleman who had made that statement, (Mr. H. B. Claflin,) had written a letter admitting that there was some trouble in the complexity of the present tariff. Three or four days ago, he (Mr. Schultz) had written to him, calling attention to certain irregularities in a certain year, and his reply admitted that five years ago he had some difficulties with the Custom-house which involved a correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, and that having paid the demands made against him, he had had no trouble since. Mr. Claflin's difficulty arose in this way: He was desirous of taking advantage of the competition between the steamers in the matter of freight, and so he arranged with one of them to carry his goods from Manchester, instead of Liverpool—that is, by including the land carriage in the sea freight. A clerk of the Custom-house discovered this, and Mr. Claflin, who had no intention of doing wrong, was charged extra on the last two cargoes, and he settled the matter on that basis. This had been going on between 1863 and 1867—before the reign of terror and before Jayne came on the carpet. Mr. Claflin had every reason to think well of the Custom-house, and the Custom-house had every reason to think well of him, for when the Congressional Committee came to town, he was put on the stand, and he thought everything well of the Custom-house. They would perceive the advantage which it was to the Government to have one honest man in New-York; somebody to appeal to. It was like the temperance lecturers who went about the country with a reformed drunkard. He did not mean in the least to say anything unkind of Mr. Claflin, but he feared that when he was interviewed, being unused to that process, he "slopped" over a little. Mr. Schultz referred at some length to several of the transactions which occurred before the committee at Washington, stating, among other things, that Special Agent Jayne absolutely told the story before the committee of holding handcuffs before a witness to make him tell the truth as he knew it. That was not, he said, anything worse than what was done in the Custom-house, for if he got into a difficulty with it, his first cargo was seized, whether there was any difficulty in respect to it or not. It had apparently come to this pass—it you settle you are ruined; if you don't settle you are ruined. From his experience he did not know but it might be as good to say: "Here's the check-book, and take what you want." Still, that did not sound well, and he thought the time had come when they should make a fight in the matter. He next denounced the intimidation which, he said, was pursued, and followed by inveighing against the moiety system, alleging in his belief that large forfeits were oftentimes seized in small ports so that they might get the half of the whole amount, as that applied in cases where the amount did not exceed $500. They claimed to save the revenue—to the country, of course. They knew they did save it, but sometimes it didn't all go to Washington. They had lately, he said, been receiving excellent definitions of the Revenue laws from one of the public journals of the City—THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He had a few conundrums which he would like to put to that journal, or to any person that thought they could understand them. He would like to ask somebody—perhaps THE NEW-YORK TIMES, or anybody that could go down into the Custom-house, as he presumed THE NEW-YORK TIMES could, and become acquainted with these matters a question or two. When men sent goods from the other side they had got to put the invoices at the market rate. (Mr. Schultz here paused and said that he desired to get at the point.) He then quoted the law on the subject that the prices should be made at the place where, and at the time when, the goods were produced or manufactured. This being the law, he supposed that he was a manufacturer of silk in the interior of France. The silks cost him $2 a yard, he would suppose, in 1870. He sent them to Paris or some other part of France, and in 1872, when the value had increased, he was anxious to send them to America. The question was whether he was to invoice them at the increased rate, or at their value at the time and in the place where they were manufactured and produced. Of course anybody could answer that, but he would like THE TIMES to answer it so that they could all read it. Mr. Schultz varied the next conundrum by supposing pig-iron instead of silk, and Glasgow instead of Paris, and the increase in value to have occurred during two weeks' detention, for some unknown cause, of the ship upon which it was stowed. He wished THE TIMES to answer this conundrum, for the reasons before stated. He next mentioned the case of a cargo of bark which had come from Canada to New-York, it having absolutely no value in Canada in consequence of the abundance of bark there. The case got into the courts, and caused so much confusion that one of the Judges went in imagination to Liverpool to fix the value. He wanted to know what THE TIMES had to say to the moral aspect of this case, and he promised that when it would have answered these, then he would be prepared with a great many more. In conclusion, he counseled the merchants of New-York as to their duty in the present emergency, stating that as matters stood it was all turkey for the Government, and all buzzard for the merchants.

Mr. Dinsmore and Mr. J. C. Marsh made brief addresses, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BILL RECOMMENDED.

The following bill is recommended by the committee for passage by Congress:

An act explanatory of an act entitled "An Act to regulate the collection of Duties on Imports and Tonnage," approved March 2, 1799; and also of an act entitled "An Act to prevent and punish Frauds upon the Revenue, to provide for the more certain and speedy Collection of Claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863.

That nothing contained in the sixty-sixth section of the act entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March 2, 1799, or in the ninth section of the act entitled "An act to protect the revenue and for other purposes," approved July 28, 1866, or in any law of the United States, shall be so construed as to forfeit an entire invoice or entry of goods, wares, and merchandise, or the value or double value thereof, in consequence of any fraud, undervaluation, or other unlawful act in relation to any item or items in such invoice or entry, or in relation to any item or items of commission, brokerage, freight, sack, box, or covering, or other charge or charges on such invoice, or on any part or parts thereof; but such forfeiture or penalty shall apply only to the single item or items of goods, wares, and merchandise, or the value thereof, or to the amount of the single item or items of charges, together with the amount of the unpaid duties on such item or items of goods and charges, in relation to which duties shall not have been paid, or in relation to which such fraud, undervaluation, or other unlawful act shall have been committed.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES, IN ABSENCE OF FRAUD, CONCLUSIVE.

That whenever any goods, wares, and merchandise shall have been entered and passed free of duty, and whenever duties upon any imported goods, wares, and merchandise shall have been liquidated and paid, and such goods, wares, and merchandise shall have been delivered to the owner, importer, agent, or consignee, such entry and passage free of duty, and such settlement of duties, shall, in the absence of fraud and in the absence of protest by the owner, importer, agent, or consignee, be final and conclusive upon all parties.

SEIZURE OF BOOKS AND PAPERS.

That the second section of an act entitled "An act to regulate the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, and the thirty-ninth section of an act entitled "An act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July 18, 1866, are hereby repealed.

MOIETIES TO INFORMERS AND OTHERS.

All laws of the United States giving, providing, distributing, or allowing to informers or officers of the Customs, Treasury, and revenue of the United States any shares or moieties of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, are hereby repealed.

ACTIONS TO RECOVER PENALTIES AND FORFEITURES MUST BE BROUGHT WITHIN TWO YEARS.

That no suit or action to recover any pecuniary penalty or forfeiture of property accruing under the Customs Revenue laws of the United States shall be maintained unless such suit or action shall be commenced within two years after the time when such penalty or forfeiture shall have accrued; *Provided*, The person or property liable for such penalty or forfeiture shall, within the same period, be within the United States, so that the proper process may be instituted and served against such person or property therefor.

THE NEW DOMINION STEAM-SHIP ONTARIO.

The ship-building firm of Archibald McMillan & Son, at Dumbarton, last week successfully launched from their yard a magnificent iron screw steam-ship for the Dominion Line. The vessel has been named the Ontario. She is fitted with four iron decks covered with wood, is 347 feet in length, and classed at Lloyds' A 1. The vessel has been fitted up to accommodate upward of 1,000 steerage and intermediate passengers, besides saloon passengers, and will be placed on the Dominion Line to Canada on the 15th of next month. The Ontario is the eighth steam-ship belonging to the Mississippi and Dominion Steam-ship Company, and is sister ship to the Dominion, which was launched three weeks before from the same establishment.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

THE OPENING ADDRESS BY REV. DR. STORRS—THE QUESTION OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP—SUMMING UP OF THE CHARGES BY REV. DR. BUDINGTON.

The Congregational Council (of which the proceedings of the morning session will be found on the second page) reassembled at the Clinton Avenue Church, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The church was crowded to repletion by a deeply-interested audience, a very large proportion of whom were ladies. It was already understood that Rev. Dr. Storrs, on behalf of the committee of the Church of the Pilgrims, was to make the opening address, and much interest was manifested to hear him.

The council being called to order, some minor business was transacted, and after a brief delay, at 3:30 o'clock Rev. Dr. Storrs took a position in front of the pulpit, on the communion dais, armed with a number of books, papers, and pamphlets from which he desired to quote in the course of his address. It was understood that he would occupy about three hours in its delivery, and the expectation was pretty nearly fulfilled. In opening his speech, he said:

I am quite aware of the seriousness of this case and of the fact that what I have to say will probably, through the medium of the press, be heard everywhere. I pray the spirit of God to aid me to speak the truth, and speak it kindly, and that I may be kept from saying anything hastily or inadvertently. By the letters which have come to me from distant points, and from men I have never seen, I learn that prayer is being offered for wisdom and guidance from above to aid us in our councils. We greatly regret that, in the providence of God, we are not permitted to have the advantage of the presence of one of the committee, an eminent layman, known all over the State as an able lawyer, versed in the questions at issue here and the manner of presenting them. He has been detained by a painful accident. The committee has requested that I should speak now on the subject of the first five points, and I hope to be guided to express myself aright. I am pleased now that this matter, which had rested upon the committee for months, was to be heard before so patient and intelligent a body. There had been much misrepresentation on this subject toward the committee, to which they had answered never a word, however, for while waiting their opportunity they had known their own honesty and hoped they were right. A word as to this council. It had been said that it was a picked council. It was a picked council, for they had intended to have a select council, from the East and from the West, ancient churches with ancient Pastors, recent Pastors with recent churches, and clergymen from the most revered institutions of learning; all selected because they would be authoritative and judicious in all these matters. It had been at first decided to have forty churches represented, but they had, in their desire to have a varied and complete representation, reached the number of about eighty churches. It had been said that it was also a "packed" council. Of that the delegates themselves could best judge. For the committee's vindication he had to say that the allegations that they had corresponded with the delegates to learn their opinions before inviting them, were simply and wholly untrue. If there was any delegate present who had been communicated with, now was the time for him to rise in his place and put the committee to shame. (Slight applause.) Nor had they even made verbal inquiry of any one of the clergymen or delegates in this or adjacent cities. If hereafter any man asserts that this was a "packed" council, or "engineered" in any way, he or the committee would be guilty of a lie. Some had said—one paper especially—that this council was called by a trick. If anything was developed here, or had been or should yet be developed, to show that the committee had resorted to any "trick," he hoped this council would put the lash to them as severely as it choosed and deemed proper. It had been said, and not unfrequently, that they were animated by hostility to Mr. Beecher. That assertion had not a speck of ground as large as the smallest particle of dust to rest upon. Mr. Beecher was, and had been for years, the esteemed friend of many of these Pastors, and what, he asked, had occurred to change that kind spirit of fraternity? Nothing whatever, unless it be in this question under consideration. It had been said that they were jealous of Plymouth Church, of its strength and its popularity. That had no foundation, excepting in the meanness of the minds that had suggested it. Why should they be jealous of Plymouth Church? On the contrary, they had been for years proud of it. They were not jealous of the New-York Tabernacle, with its vast and wealthy assemblages, nor of its eminent Pastor; nor were they jealous of the Central Church, which was also a splendid Christian organization. It has been said that we desired to investigate a scandal which had passed away. They did not wish to investigate any scandal, but they were here anxious to inquire into a matter which was a result of that scandal. That scandal could not be touched here, for no one desired to touch the pitchy matter. Plymouth Church even could not investigate it now, any more than they or this council could investigate an affair concerning the late occupant of the Mayoralty chair of New-York City, or matters concerning the late James Fisk. It was said that the committee had lost perspective, so to speak, and were making great ado about a simple case, and one that was not of any public importance. Who composed the committee? Were they hot-headed young men who would be apt to take fire from a spark and go out as quickly? He thought they ranked among the oldest and ablest and most considerate men in any congregation. Is the case insignificant? Look at it. Here is a man of great and popular power in the sanctum and on the lecture rostrum, once the editor of a prominent religious paper. He was brought up in that church, was once, it was said, but he did not know how true it was, the Superintendent of the Sunday-school. At last we find he passes the church, remains away from its doors. Scandalous rumors are circulated, and he is called before the church, and after a time renounces his connection with it, and is sent out as tenderly as if he were "an Israelite in whom there was no guile." Was this an insignificant matter? To him it assumed the proportions of an extraordinary case—a volcanic case among common cases, as a volcano is extraordinary among common hills. If Bald Mountain, now rumbling in North Carolina, were to throw off its crest of pines, if it has one, and belch forth fire, it could not produce greater astonishment. It was a question of principle here, and principles are powerful motors which could not be shaped to fit any and every emergency; and this principle was the vital principle of Congregationalism. Congregationalism has no ritual, no ancient memories of the past. It has no hierarchy transmitting a descent from the apostles onward. It has a few vital principles of church membership and church fellowship. If the principles as applied by Plymouth Church are recognized as the principles of Congregationalism then the system had gone to pieces. He wished it to be understood as it should be understood for himself and his dear brother, (Dr. Buddington,) that this had been one of the most painful passages in their lives, in their ministerial lives the most painful they had ever met them. But they were too old to be fickle and too strong to be jealous. [Loud applause.] They had no personal end to answer, no personal grudge to gratify, no speck of bitterness or of malice in their hearts toward Pastor or congregation.

Rev. Dr. Storrs then took up and read the first point in the series of seven, the first five of which only he was to discuss. By universal consent, or universal custom, he said, a man who enters a Congregationalist church enters it by the consent of that congregation expressed by a vote, and conditioned upon his acceptance of certain articles of faith and discipline and catechism. Into the Anglican Church a man may be born, but in Congregational churches, founded upon an idea of gathering from the community around it, a man was accepted from any other creed or faith upon certain conditions. He entered into certain responsible obligations with the church, which were binding, as a covenant between them. The question, therefore, was a very simple one, as the obligation was a reciprocal one, and could not be abandoned or violated by either without knowledge or consent of the other. There must be a point of time at which a man may cease to be a member, as well as when he becomes a member. When is that point of time? We say it is when the member who desires to be released from the church is released by the church upon application and upon the action of the church. It makes wholly void the covenant of the church if it is held otherwise.

After reading from the covenant of membership of Plymouth Church the speaker continued: It would have been more appropriate to have said here, "So long as you determine in the province of your own mind not to absent yourself from our services and sacraments." What is a covenant? It is a mutual agreement for moral and spiritual aid. It is a declaration to do something, and being a mutual act, it is one of which the other or either party may claim fulfillment. If a man's volition is all that binds him, how is he to be reached for any offense? Suppose a deacon in the church is found in his house drunk, beating his wife and children and threatening them with lethal weapon. He is found in this state by his Pastor or a committee of his church, and they speak to him. He says, "I am not a member of, nor amenable to your church. I left it at the end of the communion to-day." Is he to be permitted thus to sever his mutual obligation and depart without any record against him? The church has no right to retreat from him without a vote, but he may retreat from the church without a word. It was ruled and voted in a church in this city that the vacancy took effect from the moment of his resignation, and that the church had no right to take any action in reference to it. It was so claimed by one of the deacons. Why, when Mr. Beecher leaves his church at the close of the evening's service, if he chooses to say, or even to think, that he has withdrawn from it, by his own mental determination not to return, no one can tell, without knowing the secrets of his mind, whether the moment he leaves that church it has any longer any Pastor. I am under obligation as Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims. Can I cease that relation upon my mere mental determination not to return to it again? If we admit any such principle, my brethren, a bridge of air is a solid structure compared to the structure of Congregationalism. Congregationalism, as we understand it, is a definite historical system, with rules and laws. It is the function of a council to determine what Congregationalism is, and that may be construed as giving the power to determine what Congregationalism should be. Suppose Plymouth Church were to choose to hold its sessions on the seventh day of the week instead of the first, and to baptize its members by immersion. That would be to some extent the form of the Seventh Day Baptists. It would be proper for a council to come together to consider and determine whether the course of Plymouth Church was in accordance with Congregationalism, but not whether the faith of the Seventh Day Baptists is correct and orthodox.

In discussing the second "point" he said: Observe here that the wording is, "during the voluntary absence." Not any absence, as of sickness or misfortune, which may prevent him from being present. It says also, "any gross or scandalous offence," not mere trivial matters. We do not raise the question of right to investigate all trifling affairs, but, as we construe it, there are only certain conditions under which investigation may be omitted. We suppose that to be the early, the ancient, and the proper construction of the question. We do not ask what shall be done with a Congregationalist who has joined the Catholic Church, or who has become a Unitarian, with whom we are not in communion. We raise no issue with the position of Plymouth Church in regard to this provision of its manual, nor as to the unregeneracy of members. We raise no question as to that case, but confine ourselves to the case where there has been error in his life. If a man be innocent it is the duty of a church to so pronounce him, to give him its indorsement as a member whose banner is high in air. If the member be guilty it is equally its duty to endeavor to determine his guilt and to endeavor to reclaim and restore him. The soul is that which Christ suffered and died for, and which the church ought to cherish and work for. If the church is unable to reclaim and restore him then it becomes the duty of the church to send him out with a vote of censure. It is necessary for the vindication of the church, which should not and must not cover up the errors within itself, but it must remove the offenses. The church has no right to drop that man without investigation; it is due to the man, to the church and to the Master. And here I will digress to say that rumors have been stealthily and steadily circulated, that in the Church of the Pilgrims we have had such cases. I deny, emphatically, that there has been any such occurrence. We have no power to drop a man without reflection. He goes out excommunicate or he goes out with letters of love and pride and recommendation; or he may go out by "withdrawal of watch and discipline," through laxity of his fellowship with us, but, though that is next to excommunication, it does not imply anything against his moral reputation.

In speaking of the third point, the Doctor argued: In this question a specific offense is pointed out, that we may know, from your judgment, whether that offense is one that should be brought to the cognizance and adjudication of the church. We hold that it is. That it is not merely an offense, but that it is one of the gravest offenses. To utter such scandals is to strike a death-blow at the root of the Gospel in the church so troubled; that it is putting a hand forth to stimulate and invigorate infidelity. In the case, even, of the humblest church, or the humblest Pastor, that offense limits the power and effect of his usefulness to that church. The most eminent genius cannot do the work due to the church and expected from him, if there is suspicion thrown upon his name. It is known and commented on by every delicate breath, and is an offense to every merchant, to every operative, to the remote frontiersman, to all to whose ears that Pastor's word should or has in the past conveyed words of hope and comfort in the cross. It is the duty of the Church not to let the slanderer go beyond its reach until he has established the truth of his words, or has repented of them in dust and ashes. [Applause.] It is more than firing the Ephesian dome. On the fourth "point," he asked, What was the action here referred to? You observe we do not ask a final and judicial judgment concerning a brother church. We ask whether we, under these circumstances, are justified in remonstrating. And that is all that we ask. It does not appear that any application had been made by the offending member to be dropped. It does appear that a brother member of the church had presented charges, &c., and that the accused member had denied any connection with the church. It also appears that the Examining Committee did not consider that announcement a bar to further proceedings. Here the speaker proceeded to read the detailed proceedings of Plymouth Church in the matter. He continued: We were startled and pained by these facts. It seemed to us that the case came clearly under the operation of the principles I have discussed. It seemed to us that if the man was innocent he should be shown to be without guilt, and that if he was guilty it should be made so to appear. But here he was dropped from the rolls without the charges being proven, explained, or denied. The innocent was left without vindication, and the honor of the Church was in danger of stain. But I shall not repeat all the gossip that was current everywhere during those months when we walked, as it were, through a valley full of grinning skulls and hideous faces. On the 31st of November last the Pastor printed in the papers a statement in denial. That was the statement that brought him in direct antagonism with those who had circulated these stories, and it made their act a crime. That card was published before this action of 31st October, and this brings us to the fact that the man who had been accused by these charges was still recognized as a member, and to the fact that this member at the meeting where these charges were brought was present, and that he denied having circulated slanderous stories, but that he had slandered the Pastor of the church. If this membership terminated at all it does appear it was terminated two years before. Yet, more than a year later we find the member brought to the church, and the action concerning which we ask to be advised was taken as if he was still a member. If there is anything that touches me it is the love of the church for its Pastor. It was a magnificent loyalty of that church to that Pastor who was endeared to it by twenty-five years of faithful and splendid work. I honor it at all times, but I never honored it for any act so much as I have done for its superb outburst of loyalty to its Pastor. But it should have been the thought of that church to have branded the guilty, if there was any in whom there was guilt by the circulation of these slanders. By their action in not taking such a course as would still further have manifested their faith in and their loyalty toward him we felt that we suffered, we felt that Congregationalism suffered.

In speaking of the fifth point he said: The case has never been referred to in any document that I have ever seen representing the mind of the members of Plymouth as being in anything but the normal condition. Plymouth Church takes the ground that this is the proper course which has been pursued. Our fellowship with Plymouth Church is, as I understand it, one of Congregational alliance. What is our duty in remaining in Congregational intimate and close Church fellowship with that Church? We have no desire to injure that Church, to curtail its members, or dim its lustre. We shall always wish them God-speed, but we cannot consent without your advice to remain in the same fellowship which we have hitherto enjoyed. We ask your advice. We do not seek nor ask that you censure Plymouth Church; but if censure come it will not be our fault. We ask direction and counsel for ourselves in this matter, which we are only imperfectly able to present.

In closing, Rev. Dr. Storrs delivered a most eloquent peroration, in which his voice was deeply moved, and many persons were affected to tears.

The council then decided to take a recess until 8 o'clock.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened at 8:15 and was mainly occupied by Dr. Budington in a review of the two concluding points of the argument of Dr. Storrs. He begged the council to remember the delicacy of the task before them. His sole purpose, as well as that of his friend and fellow-laborer, Dr Storrs, was to keep nothing back. They had no personal feeling in the matter, not the slightest. He had nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of anybody. He stood there solely in behalf of the principles of the Congregational Church. It was for these he was there to speak, and in their defense it was that this movement had been begun. When he and his friend began this work, they knew that they must encounter bitter feelings and vindictive actions. They expected alienation and strife, even among the members of their own churches, and they had found it. Could he have known what was coming, he might possibly have shrank from a task so bitter. But he thanked God, then, to-night, that the knowledge of the future had been spared him, and that he did not then know the results of that action. He would endeavor to be as brief, and at the same time as frank as possible, and asked their patient indulgence while he concluded the two remaining points of the case. The next question to be discussed was the sixth in order. In view of the action of Plymouth Church on Dec. 5, in which its rules were set forth as freeing it from all responsibility whatever to any outside body, what was the duty toward that church of the churches composing this Council? What must they do to relieve themselves of the responsibility for the conduct of Plymouth Church? The two cardinal points of Congregationalism were the independence of the local church and the fellowship of all the churches. Both were perfectly consistent with each other. There was no abridgment or transference of these liberties in the fellowship of the churches. When they came to the second part of the resolution adopted by Plymouth Church on that occasion, the only interpretation which could be put on them was the assumption by that church of a position which changed Congregationalism into an absolute independency. The language used was definite and exclusive, and if anything more frank was needed, it was to be found in the declaration of the Pastor himself, who had said: "Our basis is totally independent. We bear the same relation with other Congregational churches as with the Baptists, the Methodists, and the Presbyterians." But these churches had never assumed responsibility for Plymouth Church. The Congregational churches had. The Congregational churches were present by delegates at the original admission of Plymouth Church into a common fellowship with them. The bonds of this fellowship, and its accompanying responsibility, had always been kept up. And yet by this new rule of Plymouth Church, that body might do anything, might abandon the Christian faith, might revolutionize their order, and the Church at large, which has given its name, sacred with the memories of generations of departed saints, to them, is shut out from all redress, and has no remedy. According to this new interpretation Plymouth Church was to judge in every case what fellowship did and did not consist in. No matter how great their aberrations, it was for them alone to say whether they were or were not in fellowship with the great body of the Church. This new reading of church rules changes the Congregationalism of our fathers into a new thing, and that new thing should bear a new name. The Westminster Confession, the Savoy Confession, the platform of Congregationalism as declared at Cambridge in 1848, and again in 1865, even the manual of Plymouth Church itself, all were opposed to this unheard-of practice. The Puritan system, upon which Congregationalism was founded, was the grandest church scene in history. The congregations independent in minor points all bore allegiance and fellowship with the church as a whole. The congregation was a wheel within a wheel, a State within a State. Renounce this Puritan idea, and Congregationalism must renounce its Puritan ancestry. The churches were forced by this new rule of Plymouth Church to give it their countenance and name, and yet have no power to withdraw their sanction from anything whatever it might choose to undertake. This was rank tyranny, and the only recourse left to the Brooklyn churches was to devise some means of relief, the only right and just way to which lay through a general council. And now he came to the seventh and last point of the committee case. Have they acted rightly in their conduct toward Plymouth Church? or have they erred in their letters and remonstrances to that church? In the whole of the long and trying intercourse with Plymouth Church on this question, they had been only too ready to accept the slightest reasonable explanation of its extraordinary conduct. They had preferred their requests in a fraternal and brotherly way, and expressed the strongest desire throughout for the vindication of the name and honor of Plymouth Church as well as of Congregationalism at large. Was it a Christian offense for a Christian church to exercise a Christian watchfulness in regard to the interests of another and brother church? They had not been hasty. They had waited a year, while the whole church throughout the length and breadth of the land was shaken by this great scandal, until they had received letters and pleadings and inquirys from churches of all denominations, and until even their own members had demanded action, that the fair fame of the Brooklyn churches should be no longer clouded. Was there any excuse in Congregational polity for this unheard of action, this reading a man out of the church charged with uttering the foulest accusations against his pastor, without an inquiry? They could not have retained their own members longer had they persisted in this shameful silence. They had, from the beginning, endeavored to have Plymouth Church participate, but, as this could only be secured by eternal silence on the vital point at issue, it had to be given up. This was their case, and they laid it before the council for its consideration and action. In these days, when corruption had invaded the judicial bench, the halls of legislation, and the workings of Municipal Government, if they could not find purity in the pulpit and in the Church even the most hopeful might well despair of the nation's future. They had worked for their country as well as for their Church, and the awaited the result of the Council's deliberations, whatever they might be, with the consciousness of having done their duty to God and to the Church. [Loud and continued applause.]

After a short debate on the presentation of other evidence, the council adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, with the understanding that Drs. Storrs and Budington are at liberty to offer whatever further they may deem proper before the deliberative session of the council, when it will sit in judgment upon the whole case.

MASS-MEETING OF WORKING MEN.

A mass-meeting of the labor unions was held last evening at the Cooper Institute. Its objects, as stated in the circulars and cards distributed among the working men and unemployed, was to advocate "no repeal of the Eight-hour law, no contractors on public works, no more strikes, no communism, no Committees of Safety nor Police clubbing." Still it was found at the very outset of the proceedings that the real business of the meeting was the denunciation of Supervising Architect Mullett, and his recommendation to Congress calling for the repeal of the Eight-hour law. Before 8 o'clock the great hall was full. Every seat was occupied by the working men and representatives from several trades-unions. Some of these delegations wore the insignia of their order, or bore flags. Apart from these trifles, there was no other attempt at decoration. The feelings of the audience were manifested most vehemently whenever the speakers called upon the assemblage to see that proper steps should be taken for the removal of Mr. Mullett. The meeting was called to order at 8:10, when the leaders of the several unions appeared upon the platform. Mr. Sutliffe nominated for Chairman Richard K. Powers. He was enthusiastically elected, and, thanking the audience for the honor conferred upon him, briefly stated the object of the gathering to be the full and careful consideration of Supervising Architect Mullett's recommendation to Congress to repeal the Eight-hour law because it could be productive of no good to working men. He assured his hearers that the speakers would show the country that this was grossly erroneous, and that when assailed by national or municipal officials the Eight-hour law would be protected by the working men through peaceful, though persistent, legislation.

Mr. Denis Griffin, of the Working Men's Union, was elected Secretary of the meeting, and the following persons Vice Presidents: John Kittleman, T. T. Sutliffe, F. Leonard, H. Dalton, J. Roomey, D. O'Callahan, D. Clancey, J. Dowdy, and E. J. Corbitt. Resolutions condemning evasions of the Eight-hour law, and the completion of public works by contract, and recommending the Legislature to invest the Common Council or the Department of Parks with the control of the work, were adopted. Speeches in support of these were made by F. C. Graham, D. Griffin, H. Dalton, H. Ralph, and Messrs. Thompson and McDermott. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

AN ABSCONDING MESSENGER.

At 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning Charles Stryker, aged thirty-five years, a messenger, who for several years past has been in the employ of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company, was sent from the company's wharf to the principal office in Vesey street with checks amounting to $1,760 and $286 in currency to deliver at the office. He failed to deliver the checks and the money, and has not since been seen or heard of, and it is believed that he has absconded. He was always regarded as an honest and trustworthy employe, and his disappearance was a great surprise to his employers. The checks are of no value to any person but the company, as they must be indorsed before they can be used. The Police have been notified, and are searching for Stryker. He is married, and resided with his wife and family in Brooklyn.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

The Central Organization of the German Saloon-keepers, composed of the delegates of the different ward organizations, recently formed for the protection of the beer retail trade, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday. Henry Haas presided. A committee, composed of Sixtus Kapf, Martin Nachtmann and Frederick Zimmer, was appointed to proceed to Albany to urge before the Assembly Committee the passage of a bill introduced, providing for several amendments of the Excise law, including a reduction of the license fee for the sale of beer. The license fee for beer, as proposed in the bill referred to, is to range from $10 to $30, and the liquor license from $50 to $250. The bill also includes several amendments, by which the Board of Excise is to be deprived of some of its arbitrary and discretionary powers.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON STATEN ISLAND.

Early yesterday morning between 300 and 400 children assembled at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, to receive their first communion previous to receiving the rite of confirmation at the hands of Right Rev. Archbishop McCloskey. The confirmation took place in the afternoon, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large number of spectators, including many respectable Protestants of the neighborhood. The children were all dressed in white.

The business of the Messrs. Fairbanks, the scale manufacturers, is unusually heavy. They have just received orders from Ohio for two track-scales, one 54 feet long and one 65 feet long. In Pennsylvania they have scales in use 123 feet long. One of the South American railways has just been equipped with their famous scales.—*Evening Post.*

The Haircan never Decay that is nourished and beautified with the "PHALON INVIGORATOR." The "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" is a delightful perfume.—*Advertisement.*

To Promote Healthy Growth of the Hair, BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption—A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I had suffered from catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New-York City, I was attacked with bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with hemorrhage from the lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My bronchial trouble remained and the catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the 1st of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhages from the lungs, and am entirely free from catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease, Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

Post Office Box No. 507, Rochester N. Y.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid: best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Adams and Cylinder Presswork, Book and Job Printing, of all kinds, at very low prices, at HOLMAN'S, corner of Centre and White sts., New-York.

Miller & Co., Union Square.—Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

For a First-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Tuesday morning, LUCIA CARY, wife of George E. Brown, of Brooklyn, and daughter of Joseph Cary, of Albany, N. Y., in the 47th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence No. 178 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, this, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BOWEN.—At his residence, Bridgeport, Conn., Monday, March 23, DR. WILLIAM S. BOWEN, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, to-day, March 26, at 12, noon. Carriages will be waiting on the arrival of the 10 A. M. express from Grand Central Depot.

BOWER.—Suddenly, March 25, at the residence of her parents, Washington Heights, ELIZABETH GILBERT, youngest child of Humphrey and M. Louisa Bower, aged 2 years and six months.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her grandparents, No. 299 West 12th st. Friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BISHOP.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 23, at his residence No. 120 West 44th st., NATHANIEL C. BISHOP, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the temporary Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of 47th st. and Madison av., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORSA.—On Tuesday, March 24, J. WALTON, youngest son of Solomon Corsa, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, at Claremont, near High Bridge, on Friday, March 27, at 12 M.

FERGUSON.—On Tuesday, March 24, 1874, SOPHIA MCCREADY, wife of John Ferguson, and daughter of the late Dr. Lawrence Proudfoot, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. J. F. Ferguson, No. 100 East 19th st., on Thursday, March 26, at 2 o'clock.

GURNEE.—On the evening of the 23d inst., in Brooklyn, DANIEL S. GURNEE, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 167 Dean st., Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited.

HETFIELD.—On Wednesday, the 25th inst., at the residence of his father, S. W. Hetfield, No. 165 West 49th st., JOHN W. HETFIELD.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HICKOK.—On Tuesday, the 24th inst., at the residence of her mother, Mrs. T. C. McKenna, No. 201 East 33d st., LIZZIE C., wife of Leroy A. Hickok, in the 23d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 26th inst., from the Twenty-seventh Street M. E. Church, at 1 P. M.

HORTON.—At Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 24, ANN HORTON, widow of Samuel P. Horton, in the 91st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the late residence of her brother, Thomas B. Underhill, Tuckahoe, on Friday, March 27, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Trains leave the Grand Central Depot at 9:15 A. M.

MORGAN.—On Monday, March 23, DANIEL MORGAN, aged 86.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 58 West 22d st., Thursday morning, March 26, at 10 o'clock.

PHILBIN.—On Tuesday, March 24, 1874, STEPHEN PHILBIN, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 82 Clinton place, on Friday, 27th, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Joseph's Church, for solemn requiem mass. His remains will be taken to vault at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

PALMER.—At No. 20 East 127th st., in this City, on Wednesday morning, the 25th inst., of scarlet fever, MAMIE, eldest daughter of Walter C. and Mary G. Palmer, in the 7th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAY.—On Tuesday evening, March 24, FRANCIS A. RAY, of the firm of Homan & Ray, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, March 27, at his late residence, No. 254 West 52d st., at 1:30 o'clock, and 2 o'clock from the M. E. Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av., without further invitation.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, March 24, at the residence of his brother, Timothy Townsend, Newburg, JOHN J. TOWNSEND, formerly of this city, in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Townsend D. Cock, Locust Valley, Long Island, on Friday, 27th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Trains leave James slip at 10 o'clock A. M., and Hunter's Point at 10:30, returning in the afternoon. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

TURNBULL.—On 25th of March, 1874, at his residence, No. 67 West 46th st., JAMES TURNBULL, in the 80th year of his age, a native of Dunse, Scotland.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WATSON.—In Jersey City, on Monday, March 23, CAROLINE M., widow of William H. Watson, in the 53d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 231 Bay st., on Thursday, March 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

WEATHERBY.—On Wednesday, March 25, HANNAH WEATHERBY, widow of Peter Weatherby, in the 74th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLETS.—In Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 25, JEMIMA, widow of the late George Willets, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son, George A. Willets, on Saturday, March 28, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:15 A. M., Harlem Railroad.

WILSON.—WILLIAM WILSON, native of Cumberland, England, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral Friday, the 27th, from his late residence, No. 6 Delancey st., at 2 P. M.

☞ Cumberland, England, papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE, and the public opening of the new building erected by the Children's Aid Society, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7:30 o'clock, at the new Lodging-house, corner of New Chambers and Duane sts., a little east of Chatham st.

Wm. A. Booth, Esq., will preside. A brief report will be presented by C. L. Brace, Secretary. Addresses will be delivered by J. E. Williams, Esq., Treasurer of the Society; Wm. C. Bryant, Esq., Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, D. D., G. W. Curtis, Esq., and Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D.

After the meeting, the building will be open to visitors and the public.

AN UNPARALLELED CURE OF BRIGHT'S disease and dropsy by Bethesda Mineral Spring Water.—Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, No. 200 Broadway, New-York: Dear Sir: Yours of the 3d March was duly received, and would have been answered sooner but for my engagements. I very willingly give you a certificate of the benefits I derived from the use of Bethesda Water, for I consider it one of God's good gifts to man, for which we cannot be too thankful, and those who have tested its qualities should let the world know that others may benefit by their experience. I inclose a detailed statement of my case, which you are at full liberty to publish. Yours very truly, F. DUNCAN JAUDON. Full particulars in pamphlets.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 28, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1874.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MASTER PLUMBERS' SOCIETY of the City of New-York are requested to meet at No. 35 West 4th st. on FRIDAY MORNING next, at 9 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late member, Mr. Stephen Philbin. FRED. T. LOCKE, President.
WM. J. HOLBORROW, Secretary.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A TREATISE ON THE METHOD OF
GOVERNMENT SURVEYING,
As prescribed by the United States Congress and Commissioner of the General Land Office,
with complete
mathematical, astronomical and practical instruction
for the use of
United States surveyors in the field, and students who contemplate engaging in the business of public land surveying.
By S. V. CLEVENGER,
United States Deputy Surveyor.
18mo, pocket form, morocco tuck, $2 50.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray st. and No. 27 Warren st.
*.*Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

"WAS HE BORN SO?"—SKETCH OF THE late Hon. Richard Yates; "Mr. Abbe, or Old Probabilities," portrait and character; "What are the Causes of Crime?" "The Late N. P. Trist, James Parker, Duke D'Aumale," with portraits; "Dreams, Their Fulfillment;" "French Canadians;" "Vitality and Chemistry;" "Life Insurance;" "Temperance," and other interesting matter in April PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents. $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED! !—"LOHENGRIN" AND "Aida," arranged by Chas. Wels, 75c. each; "Fille de Mme. Angot," Cramer, 85c.; "Waltz," "Galop," and "Lancers," 35c. each; "Sumner's Funeral March," (lithograph,) 40c.; "Marguerite," Valse, Gottschalk, 75c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING, at head-quarters, in the church in 50th st., near 8th av., at 8 o'clock.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following is a review of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, March 25:

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 17 by 56, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 242 West Fifty-first street, south side, 187 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $2,500 over and above mortgage, with interest, amounting to $19,550, making the total price realized $22,050. The purchaser of the property was Jacob Osborn, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer also sold, at an executor's sale, to close the estate of Charles McIlhargy, deceased, the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 457 Hudson street, between Morton and Barrow streets, for $17,425, to William Hawkins.

James M. Miller, at public auction, knocked down the following City real estate at the prices noted: Two three-and-a-half-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 25 by 93.11, Nos. 129 and 131 Clinton place, (Eighth street,) north side, 102.7 feet east of Sixth avenue, $15,875 each—name given in, Rollins; three lots, each 20 by 98.9, on West Forty-first street, south side, 420 feet east of Eighth avenue, $8,350 each—name given in, Maynard; two lots, each 20 by 98.9, Nos. 220 and 222 West Forty-first street, south side, west of Seventh avenue, $8,375 each—name given in, Brush; one three-story brick house, with lot 24 by 98.9, No. 224 West Forty-first street, south side, adjoining above, $14,050—name given in, Jacob Korn. As to what portion of this property, if any or all, was sold, we are unable to give definite information, and therefore note the transactions as they occurred.

The property No. 341 West Thirty-seventh street, bill for sale by A. H. Muller & Son, under the direction of executors, was not offered, having been disposed of at private contract. The legal sale by the same firm of the premises No. 12 Wall street was adjourned to April 1, and the legal sale of property on Crosby street, south of Spring street, to April 15. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White also adjourned the legal sale of eight houses and lots on Henry, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, and South streets respectively to April 8. No other business was transacted.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., consummated quite a number of sales at auction in Brooklyn on Tuesday, full details concerning which, with names of purchasers, will be found below in the summary annexed.

J. M. Gibson reports having sold at auction, in Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100, No. 214 Sixth street, between Grove and Erie streets, Jersey City, for $5,450 to John Lane.

Lespinasse & Friedman, No. 12 Pine street, report having sold at private contract a plot of six lots, 100 by 150, on Riverside avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, for $46,000, an advance of $3,000 as paid for the same at sale of the Carrigan estate, held at the Exchange some two weeks since.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, executors' sale, to close estate of Guy Richards, deceased, of the three-story and basement granite-front house and lot No. 98 Bleecker street, together with the brick stable and lot No. 169 Mercer street, the lots together forming an L, the lot on Bleecker street being 28 by 139.4 feet, and on Mercer street 20 by 72 feet. Also, by order of the executors of James Dickson, deceased, the two-story and attic frame house and lot No. 332 Stanton street, north side, between Mangin and Goerck streets; lot, 19.11 by 70 feet; and the two-story and attic frame house and lot No. 92 North Fourth street, south side, 185 feet east of Second street; house has one-story extension; lot, 25 by 60 feet. Also, by order of the Trustees of estate of Harriet Lord, deceased, the three-story brick house and lot No. 140 East Twenty-seventh street, south side, between Third and Lexington avenues; lot 20.3 by 98.9. Also, public auction sale of the two five-story brick stores, with lots each 20 by about 87, Nos. 307 and 308 West street, east side, 141.9 feet north of Spring street. Buildings cover lots. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, Frederick R. Sherman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of six lots, 75 by 200, extending through from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, 160 feet east of Fifth avenue, with a two-story French-roof brick house, 45 by 45, thereon.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court partition sale, Edwin M. Wight, Esq., Referee, of a frame house, with lot 25 by 90, on Third avenue, east side, 50.8 feet north of Eighty-seventh street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 100.8, with improvements, on Two Hundred and Eighty-seventh street, north side, 200 feet west of Third avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, 20 by 45, with lot half the block in depth, No. 136 West Twenty-seventh street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, similar sale of the three-story brick house, 24.10 by 46, with lot about 63 feet deep, No. 610 Water street, north side, between Montgomery and Gouveneur streets.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Harrison, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, 20.8 by 54, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 228 West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 233.4 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 93.2 feet, on West Eleventh street, north side, 66 feet west of Washington street.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., at the Exchange, mortgage sale of two three-story double-frame buildings, with plot of three lots, located on Third avenue, south-east corner of Spring place, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh streets, known as the "Shippler Estate."

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, public auction sale, under the direction of M. McGrath, Esq., owner, of 150 valuable Brooklyn lots, located in the Eighth Ward, and situated respectively on Third, Fourth, and Fifth avenues, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

By Cole & Murphy, at City Sales-room, No. 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn, executor's sale to close estate of James T. Tapscott, deceased, of twenty-one parcels of land, containing from one to five acres each, located at Flatbush, Long Island, and situated on East New-York avenue; also fourteen lots, each 25 by 100, on Third avenue and Fortieth street, Brooklyn.

By Quimby & Bissell, at Auction Exchange, Brooklyn, Sheriff's sale of the two three-story brick houses, each 20.10 by 36, with lots 75 feet deep, Nos. 31 and 33 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 242 West 51st st., s. s., 187 ft. e. of 8th av., lot 17x100.5, house 56 ft. deep	$23,050
1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 457 Hudson st., between Morton and Barrow sts., lot 25x100	17,425

BROOKLYN, TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 three-story brick store and lot, No. 638 Fulton st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of St. Felix st., lot 19.1 x48.5x23.2x84.8, extending through to Lafayette av.; James Rich	$8,900
1 two-story and attic frame house and lot, No. 98 Graham av., n. e. corner Siegel st., lot 25x100; John Mapper	7,000
1 two-story frame house and lot, No. 261 Withers st., between Kingsland and Humboldt sts., lot 22x100; Mrs. Chapman	2,000
1 lot, Steuben st., w. s., 401 ft. n. of Myrtle av., 25x100; J. Hanschild	555
1 lot, Steuben st., w. s., 90 ft. s. of Park av., 25 x100; C. Million	600
2 lots, Steuben st., w. s., 115 ft. s. of Park av., adjoining above, each same size; J. Carey, $600 each	1,200
1 lot Steuben st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Park av., 25 x100; J. Carey	475
3 lots, Grand av., e. s., 90 ft. s. of Park av., each 25x100; J. Wheeler, $560 each	1,680
1 lot, Central av., s. e. corner Jacob st., 25x100; Geo. Swan	400
1 lot, Central av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Jacob st., adjoining above, 23.1x100; Geo. Swan	275

WILLIAMSBURG.

1 three-story brick house, (front,) cottage frame house, (rear,) and lot No. 164 Ainsley st., s. s., between Leonard and Lorrimer sts., lot 25 x100; F. Conklin	$7,500
2 two-story frame houses (front and rear) and lot, No. 273 Ewen st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Ainsley st., 25x100; J. Doherty	3,350

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 24.

Clinton st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x100	$32,000
East Broadway, s. s., 26.1 ft. w. of Rutgers st., 26.1x100	35,000
Water st., No. 268 and part No. 328 Pearl st., s. w. of Dover st., 26.8x110x26.4x110, partition	11,500
Water st., n. s., 163.4 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24.6 x½ block, ½ part	4,600
10th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x92.3	15,000
18th st., s. s., 157.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 22.6x103.3	18,250
30th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x75	25,000
49th st., s. s., 264 ft. e. of 3d av., 21x100.5	28,250
[illegible] st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 8th av., 40x100.5	80,000
80th st., [illegible] ft. w. of 8th av., 24x102;	
79th st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 3d av., 22x102	16,000
86th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.8	10,000
1st av., w. s., 50.10 ft. n. of 114th st., 50x100	15,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

56th st., n. s., 438 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x77.6x20.1	$12,200

LEASES RECORDED.

14th st., No. 148 West, 8 years—3 years, per year, $1,200; 5 years, per year	$1,500
3d av., No. 232, s. e. corner 52d st., 5 years, per year	1,350
10th av., No. 255, s. w. corner 25th st., 5 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST 38TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., north side, a full-front brown-stone high-stoop house, built in the best manner, in perfect order throughout, frescoed and painted, hard wood finish; a desirable house and in a splendid neighborhood. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR LEASE—Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, near Hamilton Ferry; rent together, $2,400. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Ten three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front houses, just completed, on 92d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one of the best streets on the west side, and within 250 feet of the Central Park, which it overlooks.

The recent improvements make the west side the most desirable part of the City, and when rapid transit is adopted, it will bring this property within a few minutes of the City Hall. The present means of access are the Eighth avenue cars and the Grand Boulevard.

Houses are 20x50, with all modern improvements; will be sold on liberal terms, and at a price that make them an undoubted investment. Apply to SIDNEY C. GENIN, office of James M. Hartshorne & Bro., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3, or W. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE EXTRA-sized house No. 12 West 10th st., near 5th av.; the house is 32x65, has fourteen sleeping-rooms, two parlors, handsome large-sized dining-room, music-room, and all conveniences of a first-class house; it will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term of years; $40,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD, A GENUINE BARgain and most desirable investment, fine, well-rented four-story high-stoop house, No. 586 7th av., at junction with Broadway; all improvements; can be purchased for less than half it must be worth in a very few years; examination will show this immediate spot must shortly become a great business centre; possession May 1. No. 238 West 44th st., before 12 and evenings.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 20 BEEKMAN place, north-west corner 50th st., 20x50x75, sixteen rooms, hard-wood finish; bay windows, with fine view of East River and Long Island; house in perfect order; mirrors, cornices, and gas-fixtures included; rent low. Inquire on the premises, or of HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st., or of OWNER, Box No. 1,293 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill," built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE four-story high stoop house, 20x60, on Lexington av., near Central Park, between 55th and 56th sts.; house new; lower part elegant cabinet finish; all modern improvements; with furniture, if desired; terms moderate. Apply to WM. J. HARDING, Room No. 36, fourth story, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway.

UNION PARISH, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, OR Eastern Boulevard.—Eight splendid lots, 216 feet from street to street, 25 feet front; for cash, only $2,500; deeds and titles clear. Apply to WM. PARKHOUSE, No. 22 Centre st., corner Reade, in paint shop, New-York, or Hudson av., corner Humboldt st., Union Hill, N. J.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 18x63, lot 100 5-12, No. 220 West 46th st., between Broadway and 8th av., just completed, in perfect order for immediate occupancy; cabinet finish in parlor and dining-room; terms easy. Inquire of W. H. GEDNEY, Builder, No. 143 West 40th st.

BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE OR TO Rent.—No. 763 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store. Lot 23x160. Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run. Possession. Price asked, $60,000. Half may remain on bond and mortgage.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TWO BUILDING LOTS, FACING CENTRAL Park, 59th st., half way between the superb 5th av. plaza and Broadway circle entrance into Central Park, commanding two and a half miles of magnificent views through Park; cheap.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 56th st., near Lexington av.; finished in hard wood, in perfect order; price, fully and beautifully furnished, $25,000; unfurnished, $22,000.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

J. E. LEAYCRAFT,

REAL ESTATE, NO. 668 8TH AV.

Selling, Renting, and Collecting carefully attended to. Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses; Nos. 53 and 55 East 123d st., near Mount Morris square; terms easy.
SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange place.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.; also one on 54th st., between 6th and 7th av.; prices very low.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th, Nos. 1, 19 East, 18 West 53d, 16 West 52d, 15 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 783.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick houses Nos. 177 and 179 West 4th st., near 6th av. For particulars apply to J. W. WESTERFIELD, No. 474 6th av., or JOHN BARBERIE, No. 77 South st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NOS. 203 AND 207 West 45th st.; price, $21,000; also, No. 247 West 44th st.; price, $15,500. Inquire on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

I HAVE SEVERAL FRAME, BRICK, AND BROWN-stone houses, bought under foreclosure, from $2,000 to $10,000 each, good location, at a great sacrifice. Inquire immediately of WM. E. CHAPMAN, foot of Rodney st., Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU TRY

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 286 Greenwich st.

SUPERIOR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE on the banks of the Hudson, at Hyde Park, two and a half hours from New-York, with 130 acres of choice land, mansion, and out-buildings; large river front, boat and bathing-house, fish right, &c. This place was the country residence of the late James Boorman, where comfort, luxury, and elegance are still to be found, and is now offered at about one-half its original price in consequence of the recent death of the owner. Carriages, harness, live stock of all kinds, tools, utensils, furniture in mansion, cottages, lodge and contents of green and grape houses, are now offered for sale at a decided bargain, by direction of the executors. A full description may be had and photographs seen at the office of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second, and Third streets, $75. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences enjoyed in cities.
Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Morristown, N. J., three minutes from depot; very handsomely located on high ground; lot 100 by 300; house containing fifteen rooms, gas throughout, bath, water-closet, marble basins, hot and cold water, large cellar, cemented floor, furnace for heating the entire house, stationary tubs, and complete with all modern conveniences; terms easy.
Inquire of R. C. REYNOLDS, No. 26 Pine st., New-York, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—AT MELVILLE, LONG ISLAND, A FARM of forty-five acres in good order; house, barn, and wagon-house; plenty of fruit, good well, cistern, and fence; school three-quarters of a mile, church about one mile; two and a half miles from South-side Railroad, and three and a half miles from the North-side Railroad; price, $6,500; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for two years. WM. L. WILLIAMS, No. 154 East 25th st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WESTchester County, N. Y., handsomely-furnished cottage, with outbuildings and three to four acres of ground, with good water front, an extensive view of the Sound and adjacent country. Also, several building sites for sale adjoining the above. Inquire of J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, N. Y., or R. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE CHEAP BY EXecutors, to close an estate, a two-story French-roof frame house, with extension; modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; lot 25x100 feet; located at No. 93 Wright st.; terms easy. Apply to KING & BOND, No. 791 Broad st., Newark, or WILLIAMS & POTTER, No. 229 Front st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.—AT WEST NEW BRIGHTON, house containing twelve rooms, cellar and attic, one hour from City, ten minutes' walk from landing, street flagged to the door. Lot 60x200, with stable. Price, $5,000. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. CROSS, No. 76 Warren st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, pleasantly located, with about one acre of land, stable, &c., at Linden, N. J., on Pennsylvania Railroad, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; five minutes' walk from depot; thirteen rooms; terms easy.
D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT NYACK, ON THE Hudson, an elegant furnished villa, with all modern improvements; three minutes from Mansfield av. Station; one hour from the City; cottages and lots for sale. Address CRAMMOND KENNEDY, No. 27 Park place, or L. & I. MANSFIELD, Nyack.

AT JERSEY CITY.—HOUSES, LOTS, BUILDING plots, &c., in good locations near ferries, for sale, to let, or exchange. For particulars, &c., apply at office or send stamp for circular. J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A WATER POWER WHICH DRIVES a saw mill and fulling mill in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., at High Mill Bridge. Apply to
C. F. HOAG, Schenectady, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE, WITH ample grounds, filled with fruit and shrubbery, stable and outhouses, 163d st., (West Morrisania,) five minutes' walk from depot; will be sold at a bargain.
D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WATER FRONT RESIdence at Rye, four and a half acres, two houses, stable, bath-house, &c., in one, two, or three lots. Apply to
F. J. HALL, No. 83 Pearl st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A LARGE NEW RESIdence with ample grounds, overlooking the Hudson River, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to
J. A. TINGLEY, No. 32 Wall st.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, (SPECIALTY,) variety property, for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st., or Orange, N. J.

JAQUES, NO. 208 BROADWAY, OFFERS AN ELEgant residence in Plainfield; one in Elizabeth, $4,000 below value; great bargain for quick buyer.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Rich Farming Lands!

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP BY THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Best Investment! No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value!

The wealth of the country is made by the advance in real estate.

NOW IS THE TIME!
MILLIONS OF ACRES

of the finest lands on the continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale, many of them never before in market, at prices that defy competition. Five and ten years' credit given, with interest at six per cent. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. Full particulars given; new Guide, with new Maps, mailed free.

THE PIONEER,

a handsome illustrated paper, containing the Homestead law, sent free to all parts of the world. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
OMAHA, NEB.

$100 LOTS AT THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; near to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE stock farms in the country, very desirably located on the hills of Berkshire at Pittsfield, Mass.; 135 acres under high state of cultivation; fine two-story and attic dwelling, about 40x50 feet; one of the most costly and complete barns, probably surpassing any other in the State in its arrangements; suitable for stock-raising and all farm purposes; buildings all supplied with water from the town reservoir. To be sold as it stands, with furniture, stock, &c. Can be bought at a great reduction from cost. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WHERE AND HOW TO LIVE.—IMPORTANT to all contemplating country homes. Pamphlets sent free; villas and cottages built; also for sale or to let. Address HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects, No. 194 Broadway, or call on P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

FARM FOR SALE—102 ACRES, IN GOOD CULtivation, 3½ miles from Richmond, Va.; new house and barn, two young horses, two cows, fowls, &c. Price, $6,000; $2,000 cash. Must be sold on account of death of the owner. For further particulars apply to
F. WISSLER, No. 12 Broome st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE houses in Montclair, N. J., with three acres of land; the mansion is replete with all the appliances required for a first-class residence; the view is not surpassed for extent and beauty in the State. Apply at No. 98 Chambers st., second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y., ON THE New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and about half a mile distant from the station, a cottage of eight rooms with barn and two acres of land. To a party wishing to occupy the place, I shall offer it cheap.
JASPER E. CORNING, No. 58 Cliff st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY

ON

BLEECKER

AND

MERCER STS.,

FORMING AN L.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF P. RICHARDS, EXECUTOR OF GUY RICHARDS, DECEASED.

BLEECKER AND MERCER STREETS.—The three-story and basement granite-front house and lot No. 98 Bleecker st., together with brick stable and lot No. 169 Mercer st., the both together forming an L. The lot on Bleecker st. is 28x139.4, and on Mercer st. 20x72 feet. Maps at the office of Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 140 EAST 27TH ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Trustees of estate of Harriet Lord, deceased:
EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of East 27th st., 120.1 feet east of Lexington av. Lot 20.3x98.9 feet. Terms liberal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON WEST ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST STREET.—The two five-story brick stores and lots, situate on the east side of West st., 141.9 feet north of Spring st., and known as Nos. 307 and 308. Buildings cover entire lots. Each 20x87 feet.
Maps at office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 332 STANTON ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of James Dickson, deceased:
STANTON STREET.—The two-story and attic frame house and lot No. 332 Stanton st., north side, between Mangin and Goerck sts.; lot, 19.11 by 70 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL AND CHERRY STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 2, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, the following desirable property in the First and Fourth Wards, viz.:
WALL STREET.—Three-story brick building and plot Nos. 73 and 75 Wall st., south-west corner Pearl st., size 40.4 front on Wall st., 40.10 rear, by 6.8 and 4.4 deep.
CHERRY STREET.—Premises No. 15 Cherry st., south side, near Dover st., size 25 feet front by 65.6 and 73 feet deep.
N. B.—The above property, which has been adjourned several times, WILL NOW BE POSITIVELY SOLD.
Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF A BRICK STABLE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction,
On MONDAY, March 30, at 12 M.,
At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
under the direction of Stephen J. Bedlack, Esq., Referee.
WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—Three-story brick stable, plot No. 134 West 49th st., south side, 450 feet west of 6th av.; size 25 by 100, and building covers nearly the entire lot. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1,
ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE.
At 12 M., Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 4-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 14 EAST 28TH ST., south side, between 5th and Madison avs.; size, 21.6x80; contains all modern improvements and in perfect order. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31,
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON 44TH ST.
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Four-story high-stoop brown-stone Mansard-roof house and lot No. 132 East 44th st., south side, a few doors east of Lexington av.; size 16.8x86, exceedingly well built and in perfect order; all modern improvements. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court duly made on the 24th day of January, 1874, the undersigned, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz.: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek of Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia and which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Turley's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, thence running along the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the pinnacle;) said line is to cross said hollow one hundred yards from the brow or cleft part of said hollow, thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said creek, thence down the branch, including all the waters of the same, just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning, including all the waters on both sides to its head.
Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
The above sale is adjourned to April 1, 1874, at the same time and place.—Dated March 25, 1874.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors, &c.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED interest of valuable improved and unimproved property in the Twelfth and Twenty-third Wards.—DINGEE, PORTER & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 31, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, peremptorily to the highest bidder, those five elegant three-story brown-stone-front houses known as Nos. 302, 304, 306 East 120th st., 19.5x19.3 feet and 46x100.11; also, south side 116th st., 254.2 feet west from 3d av., 15.10x46x100.11, and No. 356 East 124th st., 18.6x50x98; also, the three-story brick-front dwelling south side 113th st., 110 feet east of 2d av., 15x45x100.11. Twenty-third Ward—Two-story French-roof frame dwelling on south side 136th st., 196 feet east of Alexander av., 20.4x100; three lots, 22x100 each, on north-west corner Southern Boulevard and Lincoln av.; all the dwellings containing gas-fixtures and most of the improvements, are of easy access, and highly desirable. For maps and further particulars apply to office of auctioneers, No. 2,308 3d av., and No. 111 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.
HUGH N. CAMP, auctioneer, will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 30, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Geo. A. Black, Esq., Referee:
SECOND AVENUE.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot on east side of 2d av., between 36th and 37th sts., and known as No. 666.
Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY COLE & MURPHY.—WILL SELL BY ORDER of Executrix of the late James T. Tapscott, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the City Sales-rooms,
No. 379 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
twenty-one valuable parcels of Flatbush property fronting on East New-York av., containing from one to five acres each, and to be sold in such parcels, more fully described in diagram to be had of the auctioneers.
Also, fourteen lots, 25x100, on 3d av. and 40th st., Brooklyn.
Also, a tract of unimproved land of about 400 acres, in Monroe County, Penn.
Terms easy.

D. S. QUIMBY, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY QUIMBY & BISSELL, NO. 201 Montague st., Brooklyn, will sell on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, No. 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, foreclosure sale of two three-story brick houses on Greene av., between Cumberland st. and Carlton av. A rare opportunity for investment.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET BY HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.:

No. 16 East 42d st.
No. 52 West 11th st.
No. 74 Clinton place.
No. 21 East 20th st.
No. 232 East 23d st.
Nos. 106 and 118 W. 49th st.
Nos. 25 and 23 E. 44th st.
No. 24 West 30th st.
No. 26 East 38th st.
No. 16 East 30th st.
435 and 682 Lexington av.
No. 153 West 23d st.
No. 30 East 21st st.
No. 16 East 9th st.

No. 33 West 55th st.
No. 335 Lexington av.
No. 444 Lexington av.
No. 47 West Washington pl.
No. 112 East 29th st.
Nos. 32 and 38 East 33d st.
Nos. 19 and 47 W. 16th st.
No. 31 West 32d st.
No. 112 East 37th st.
No. 32 West 9th st.
77, 101, and 103 Clinton pl.
No. 51 East 23d st.
No. 109 East 29th st.
208, 209, and 240 W. 14th st.

And many others, furnished and unfurnished.
Complete list can be had on application.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

A HOUSE TO LET—THREE-QUARTERS OF AN hour from the City, at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Broadway; high ground; ten minutes from landing; four acres in lawn and garden; abundance of fruit, berries, grapes, hotbeds, roses, and flowering shrubs; large carriage-house and stables, with four elegant stalls, cow-house and hennery, with 100 hens; nice place for Summer or Winter; price, to a good tenant, unfurnished, $900; furnished, $1,200 per year; possession immediately. Apply to owner, GEORGE H. WOOSTER, Nos. 118 and 120 Duane st., New-York.

TO LET—AT CARTHAGE LANDING, DUTCHESS County, on the banks of the Hudson, a pleasant country cottage containing nine rooms; one barn, carriage and wash-house, a variety of small fruits, apple orchard, and garden spot; an excellent well of water; cistern-water in house and wash-house; three minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars inquire of DAVID HUNT, No. 41 Water st.

FIFTH AV., CORNER 58TH ST., WITH HOUSE adjoining, to let.—Finest location in City; splendid view of Central Park; rooms of extra size, house being forty feet front; nearly ready for occupancy, and improvements made to suit tenants. Also, inside house on 5th av.; size, 20x70x100; all improvements. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET IN NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND—A house; rent $750; this is an excellent opportunity for a party wishing to keep boarders; house very conveniently and pleasantly located within thirty minutes of the City, via Thirty-fourth street Ferry, and two railroads hourly from Hunter's Point. Apply to
THOMAS WARRIN.

TO LET—A HANDSOME DWELLING-HOUSE, barn, and eighteen lots of ground on Maspeth av., Newtown, Long Island, about one and a half miles from railroad depot at Winfield and three miles from Williamsburg Ferries; rent, to a satisfactory tenant, $300. Apply to C. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Mount Olivet Cemetery, Maspeth, or W. GREEN, No. 185 4th st., Williamsburg.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, the first-class four-story brown-stone private residence of the late Wm. Chauncey, No. 23 Lafayette place. Contains two parlors, dining-room, and fourteen bedrooms above basement; fully and handsomely furnished. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT NYACK—A LARGE and fully furnished house; very large stable and outbuildings, and two acres of land beautifully laid out; house has eighteen room, and contains all the modern improvements.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, ON 33D st., between 5th av. and Broadway, a four-story house, 25 by 60, with extension; to a private family only.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO RENT.—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 17x65x100 feet; handsomely and completely furnished; possession immediately if desired; rent $300 per month to a small private family only. Call on the premises, No. 25 East 48th st., between 11 and 5 o'clock.

SUMMIT, N. J., REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEAR THE STATION.
TO RENT—Houses, furnished and unfurnished.
FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JAMES F. Birdsall at Purchase, five miles from Rye, three from White Plains; good buildings, orchards, and garden, with from two to forty-six acres. Apply on premises or to ROBERT C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

THE OWNER OF A FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown-stone house, (23x65,) West 46th st., near 5th av., frescoed and elegantly furnished, would let same to a private family only for one or more years; references. Address E. M., Box No. 80 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

ASTORIA.—TO LET, A PRETTY, COMPLETELY-furnished cottage in Remsen st., for one year or longer, containing nine rooms; situated very desirably; rent moderate; possession April 1, if required. Address A. M. G., Box No. 77 Post Office, Astoria, Long Island.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., FOR THE SUMmer or longer, furnished, a very pleasant residence on Main st., opposite St. John's square; twelve rooms, water, gas, furnace, and carriage-house. Apply to CHAS. P. HOLMES, Glenham Hotel, 5th av.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS OF GROUND to rent on 152d st., between 11th and 12th avs., $1,000 per annum; also several furnished houses in that locality. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO LET, A FURNISHED house, pleasantly located near depot, corner 5th and Peace sts; all modern improvements. Inquire of Real Estate Agents there, or of owner, No. 379 Pearl st., New-York.

$50.—TO LET.—VERY DESIRABLE, FULLY-FURnished, three-story house, convenient to six cars; 31st st., between 8th and 9th avs.; rent $50 per month and board for three adults. Address HOUSE, Post Office Box No. 3,840.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO RENT OR SELL, AT Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson—A large brick store, with dwelling; stable attached; plenty of room for any kind of business; rent $300. Will exchange for real estate or personal property. Address the owner, JAS. EMSLIE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HOUSE, WITH stable, on 78th st., near 5th av., to rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to the owner, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at office of DRAKE BROTHERS, No. 66 Broadway.

$50 A MONTH.—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE OF twelve rooms, with all improvements, near 5th av., opposite Central Park.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

UNFURNISHED.—TO LET, A NUMBER OF houses in the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, at rents from $650 upward.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, No. 109 East 29th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSES NOS. 416 and 418 4th av., together or separate. Inquire of owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FLATS TO LET—FROM $43 TO $60 PER MONTH, at Nos. 564 and 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 222 WEST 10th st., near Bleecker; rent $200 a month. Address V. L. B., No. 96 Warren st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE known as Ashland Hall, an hour from the City; two minutes' walk from the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Depot, Montclair, N. J.; partly furnished. Apply on the premises, or address ASHLAND HALL, Montclair, N. J.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, STORE AND basement on 6th av., 20x65 feet, above 34th st.; excellent location for shoe store or any light business.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT IN BIBLE HOUSE—ASTOR PLACE, 3d and 4th avs., between 8th and 9th sts., store on Astor place, 42x18. Also, offices on second and third stories. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—THIRD LOFT, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF John and William sts., conspicuous, spacious, accessible; very light; immediate possession.
ROBER & FLOCK, No. 390 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR OF building Nos. 35 and 37 Broad st.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS.—TO Lease—Four lots, No. 263 West 25th st.; immediate possession; small building loan.
J. HAMERSLEY, No. 255 5th av., 10 to 11.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE STORES TO LET on 8th av., between 14th and 23d sts.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to
WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHOLE or part, with or without steam power. Nos. 204 and 206 East 23d st.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE, FIVE lofts; rent $1,000. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

OFFICES TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT steam-power. Apply at No. 65 Liberty st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.

Present rate of interest SIX per cent.
Interest commences the first of the month following the day of deposit.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7.
Bank books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF APRIL, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent., commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,059,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Summer term will commence on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874.
For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWton, Sussex County, N. J.—A boarding-school for males and females. The interests of Blair Academy (now closed) are removed to this institution. All branches to fit for college, for business, or for teaching, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting are thoroughly taught; direct access by rail road; terms moderate. Next session commences April 7, when there will be several vacancies. Send for circular.
S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENtown, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Boys fitted for college and scientific school.
JOSHUA KENDALL.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address
HENRY W. SIGLAR.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE WILL TEACH English or music in a school for her board, or will accept a home with a lady as companion; best references. Address L., Box No. 156 New Canaan, Conn.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—A professor in one of the City academies gives private lessons at home and at the residences of pupils. Address, B. D. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced teacher in all branches, including French and music, desires pupils. Address V. CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Fifth Judicial Circuit, Southern District of Alabama.—DANIEL N. STANTON, FRANCIS B. LOOMIS and JOHN C. STANTON, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders, complainants, against THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, and others, defendants.—In Equity.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was, by decretal order of said Honorable Circuit Court, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1874, appointed a Special Master Commissioner in the above entitled cause, to report to the court systematically and in detail, the matters and things hereinafter stated.

First—The necessary expenses incident to the execution and preservation of the trust created by the first mortgage on the property of said Railroad Company, including compensation to the Trustees and to the Receivers heretofore appointed by order of said honorable court; legal costs and compensation to solicitors and counsel for professional services in this cause; reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as said Receivers may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of their duties; all legal and necessary expenses lawfully and properly incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property yet remaining unpaid, and all other attorney's fees for any of the parties to this suit.

Second—The taxes, charges, assessments, and liens which may exist on said mortgaged property, or any part thereof prior in law to said first mortgage; what amount of money, if any, is necessary to perfect the title to the right of way or to any other property included in said mortgage, all liabilities incurred or advances made by the said Receivers, the claims created by the issue of certificates by said Receivers under authority of said court, the amount of money loaned or advanced thereon for the purposes directed by the order of said court when held under hypothecation, with interest thereon, and such other indebtedness created by said Receivers proper to be regarded as a claim on said mortgaged property.

Third—The first mortgage bonds bona fide issued by said Railroad Company with the coupons or interest warrants due thereon and unpaid.

Fourth—The amount of bonds issued by said Railroad Company and indorsed by the State of Georgia, and the amount due thereon. And all the various reports of the present or late Receivers in this cause have been referred to the undersigned for examination.

Now all persons interested in the matters hereinbefore stated, will take notice that in obedience to the decree of said honorable court, and for the performance of the duties therein directed to be performed, I will attend at the United States Court-room, in the City of Mobile, on and from the 19th to the 23d day of March, 1874.

At Meridian, Miss., on and from the 24th to the 26th day of March, 1874; in Chattanooga, Tenn., at the offices of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, on and from the 30th day of March to the 4th day of April, 1874; in the City of New-York, at the St. Nicholas Hotel on and from the 9th to the 15th day of April, 1874; in Montgomery, Ala., at the United States Court-room, on and from the 21st to the 24th day of April, 1874; and again in Mobile, on the 27th day of April, 1874, to the 30th day of April, 1874, for the purposes of said reference, when and where all persons interested in the matters and things referred to me by said decree for examination and report, can, in person or by attorney, attend before me and make presentation of their claims and demands, and furnish such evidence and make such proof establishing their claims as may be necessary and proper.
JOSEPH W. BURKE,
Special Master Commissioner.
JAMES Q. SMITH, JOHN A. ELMORE, Solicitors of Complainants.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

THE

SPRING OPENING

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

OWING TO ITS

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS,

WILL BE CONTINUED

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,

MARCH 26, 27, AND 28.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY-GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

OUR ORDER DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS from any part of the United States will be filled on receipt of money or Post Office orders, by express or mail.

Goods delivered free of charge in New-York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, or Hoboken.

IT WILL PAY you well to call every day, as there is no other establishment in the country where there is so large an assortment of goods at such reasonable prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. and O. Midland R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

Your committee beg to announce a gratifying result to their advertisement. Nearly two-thirds in amount of all the bondholders in the United States have communicated with them. They would urge that the remaining third send their addresses and amounts to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York, without delay, as it will very greatly expedite the work.

They trust they can then present a practicable way for the protection of all the holders of the First Mortgage bonds, whether in this country or abroad, having in it no purpose to exclude any.

They would urge their fellow-holders to avoid giving the powers of attorney asked for recently, as likely to involve them in the payments of large amounts in cash.

D. B. HALSTEAD,
GERRIT H. SMITH,
H. BLENNERHASSETT,
} Of Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. M. McLEAN,	SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS,	WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, at the close of business on the 27th day of February, 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,610,556 37
United States bonds to secure circulation		4,000,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		250,000 00
United States bonds on hand		1,850,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		9,000 00
Due from other national banks		162,547 80
Due from State banks and bankers		135,469 08
Banking-house		500,000 00
Taxes paid		16,220 25
Premiums paid		209,339 68
Checks and other cash items		99,727 41
Exchanges for Clearing-house		1,715,108 80
Bills of other national banks		507,100 00
Fractional currency, including nickels		3,318 95
Specie, viz.: Coin	$106,552 62	
Gold Treasury notes	672,800 00—	779,352 62
Legal-tender notes		2,240,148 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes		980,000 00
Total		$26,067,888 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$10,000,000 00
Surplus fund	3,250,000 00
Profit and loss	241,293 11
National bank circulation outstanding	3,048,840 00
Dividends unpaid	20,389 00
Individual deposits	5,751,368 09
United States deposits	114,788 26
Due to other national banks	1,616,671 18
Due to State banks and bankers	2,024,539 32
Total	$26,067,888 96

I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of March, 1874.
GEORGE H. CAREY, Notary Public, City and County New-York.
Correct—Attest:
C. H. RUSSELL,
DINNING DUER,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Directors.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.
Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible.
HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1874.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on the 23d day of April next, at 12 M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order, A. HEGEWISCH, A. Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874. Polls open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

$25,000 TO $50,000 WANTED ON bond and mortgage. First-class security. Principals only dealt with. Address P., Box No. 23 Post Office, New-York City.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York.
SPRING FASHIONS—Beautiful changes in walking toilets and children's dresses. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready; SMITH'S INSTANT dress ELEVATOR. Price seventy-five cents; mailed for two stamps extra. For sale everywhere. They save more than ten times their cost in a day.

GEORGE SLOANE,
BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.,
Will open on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 25 and 26, trimmed and untrimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats. Also, novelties in
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR in great variety for sale below cost of manufacture, being the stock of a wholesale manufacturer. Great bargains. No. 21 Astor place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 27th day of February, 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,385,461 13
Overdrafts		547 11
United States bonds to secure circulation		300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		50,000 00
Due from other national banks		42,724 10
Current expenses		6,551 01
Premiums paid		14,000 00
Checks and other cash items		24,143 54
Exchanges for Clearing-house		46,778 21
Bills of other national banks		103,563 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		8,462 95
Legal-tender notes		455,039 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes		20,000 00
Total		$2,457,270 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund		300,000 00
Interest	$10,314 65	
Profit and loss	15,000 00—	25,314 65
Circulating notes outstanding		263,500 00
Dividends unpaid		200 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$1,507,623 83	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,368 80	
Certified checks	9,149 68—	1,519,142 31
United States deposits		42,077 25
Due to other national banks		3,109 06
Due to State banks and bankers		3,926 78
Total		$2,457,270 05

I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1874.
JESSE WEST, Jr., Notary Public, City and County New-York.
Correct—attest:
A. B. DARLING,
JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE,
J. N. PHELPS,
} Directors.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
Cash capital, $2,000,000. Bankers and Merchants. Banking office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour,	Wm. D. Bowerman,	C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro,	Feliciano Latasa,	Juan J. Jova,
John Baird,	Thomas Murphy,	Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.
Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be reopened April 10.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, March 2, 1874.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, April 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5 inclusive.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24, 1874.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall st., New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared payable on and after the 27th day of April, to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th day of April next.
T. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

BEAVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.
THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid April 5, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st., to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5, inclusive.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED in a first-class location, where all or part of rent taken in board, with privilege of a few boarders; references. Address L. V. R., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time.
Send for circular.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. J. HALSTED CARROLL, D. D., will preach in the Harvard Rooms, corner 6th av. and 42d st., THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst., and REV. R. S. MORAN on SUNDAY MORNING next, at same place.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 4, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	*Russia, Wed'day, April 22
Java, Wednesday, April 1	China, Saturday, April 25
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Calabria, Wed'day, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Saturday, April 18	*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 18, 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday...April 4
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday...April 18
ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..........Saturday...May 2
PEREIRE..........SURMONT..........Saturday...May 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125..........Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, April 4
STATE OF GEORGIA..........SATURDAY, April 18

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada, W., Mar. 25, 11 A. M. | Greece, Sat., Apr. 11, 12 M.
Egypt, Sat., Mar. 28, 2 P. M. | Italy, Sat., Apr. 18, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER...Wednesday, March 25, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........March 31, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........April 7, 9:15 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........April 14, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........April 21, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........April 28, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........May 5, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

ADDITIONAL SAILINGS.

Commencing 1st April, the steamers of the Anchor line will sail from New-York and Glasgow EVERY ALTERNATE DAY throughout the year.

Tuesday's steamers will proceed via Londonderry.

Thursday's steamers will proceed via Queenstown.

Saturday's steamers direct to and from Glasgow.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA. (Havana direct)...Wed., March 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK. (Havana direct)..........April 2
CUBA. (Havana and Mexico)..........April 4
CITY OF MERIDA. (Havana direct)..........April 9
CITY OF HAVANA. (Havana via Nassau)..........April 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 28.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, April 1.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship OHIO, Capt. K. v. ERNSTER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, March 28.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH..........April 3
CLARIBEL..........April 24

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS..........April 10
ETNA..........April 28

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, March 31.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 7.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, April 14.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both the L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Montreal, and all points North and West. Passage, $1 50, and a like reduction to all points. The elegant steam-boats, SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 6 P. M.; SUNDAY at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st. Connecting with morning trains on New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston, and connecting railroads. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL will make her first trip from New-York on TUESDAY, March 24, and the JAMES W. BALDWIN on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., and will run regularly thereafter, leaving foot of Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of WILMER W. MENDENHALL, of Manchester, Ocean County, N. J., that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, his assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the 1st day of May next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a division of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said Wilmer W. Mendenhall will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Ocean, before the ensuing term of the Orphan's Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.

WM. I. JAMES, Assignee.

Dated Toms River, March 2, 1874. mh5-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.

EDGAR DU BERCEAU, } Administrators.
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
EDWARD M. LEMOYNE,

f26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.

MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.

n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.

AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.

d4-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM ZINSSER, } Executors.
GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER,

o16-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.

mh5-1aw6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.

JAMES SYMINGTON, } Executors, &c.
JAMES SYMINGTON WATT,

f5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 376 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.

o9-1aw6mTh* WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.

ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
ja15-1aw6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.

GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.

mh12-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.

S. T. BAKER, } Executors.
CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB,

mh12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN,
Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.

mh19-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.

WM. BARTON, Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR LAUNDRY, &c.—For sale or lease at Fishkill Landing a large, substantial building, 36 feet by 90, three and a half stories high, suitable for any kind of light manufacturing or a laundry; an abundance of water in the building; situated a few rods from the Hudson River Railroad station and daily freight-boats, making transportation as easy and cheap as from the upper part of the City; a rare opportunity for a central business location, on moderate terms. Address WALTER BRETT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

A RESPONSIBLE FIRM, HAVING A LARGE and centrally located store in Boston, well adapted for exhibition of machinery and manufactured goods, would like the New-England agency of some well-established manufacturing company or firm whose goods are introduced and favorably known. An agent of this house is now in New-York, and will call on correspondents until April 1. Address
JOSEPH B. GARDINER, Westminster Hotel.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN IRON IS offered parties having a cash capital of $25,000; knowledge of hardware desirable, but not necessary; responsible bondsmen secure the investor, and guarantee solid profits, or return of outlay. Parties meaning business, send real name and address, no others noticed, to INVESTMENT, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AN ENTERPRISE NOW IN OPERATION and will pay a large percentage on amount invested, requires more capital for its rapid development; will bear the strictest scrutiny; an opportunity is offered to capitalists. For particulars, address J. D., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A WELSH PONY FOR SALE, TWELVE AND one-half hands; six years old; fine mane and tail; is a perfect beauty; warranted safe and kind for the most timid child; will stand by steam cars. Also, small phaeton and harness to match; goes under saddle; sold only for want of use. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

LANDAU AND HORSES WILL BE SOLD BELOW their value, provided the owner will give assurance that the latter shall be carefully treated; all in fine order. Apply at No. 100 East 22d st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE MADE BY Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; price $700. Can be seen at Morrell's storage warehouse, corner 32d st. and 4th av.

A VICTORIA, AS GOOD AS NEW; ALSO, MAIL phaeton and harness, made by Brewster, of Broome st., for sale. No. 128 West 18th st.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE, OVER 15.3; GENTLE in any harness, double or single. Apply at No. 128 West 18th st.

BROUGHAM HORSE FOR SALE.—APPLY AT private stable, No. 1 West 36th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE,

Near 5th av.—Second floor, six rooms; third floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board; house first class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN—FINE rooms and permanent board can be had with a small family for a gentleman and wife; four minutes from Wall st. or Fulton Ferries. Apply to G. T. SUTTON, Esq., No. 77 Fulton st., or No. 56 Willow st.

AN OFFICE TO LET—FOR FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN, with strictly private family, in residence between 5th and 6th avs., near 34th st.; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

WE OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES A number of elegantly-furnished rooms. Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st.: first-class in all its appointments. G. F. & W. D. GARNSEN, Managers.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET parlors and rooms, en suite, to small genteel families, with private table only; all conveniences; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO GENTLEMEN, handsomely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite; references exchanged. No. 75 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED alcove room, second floor, to let, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH ST.—A HANDSOME large room, and hall room connecting, to let, with board; suitable for a party of gentlemen or a family; terms reasonable.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS—BOARD if desired; small select family; cleanliness and comfort assured; no moving; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties. No. 10 East 28th st.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM—Parlor floor, with or without private table; also, parlor and bedroom, third floor; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-floor front room, with all modern improvements; for one or two gentlemen; family strictly private; reference required. No. 52 West 13th st.

NO. 63 PARK AV.

Desirable rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH ST.

Handsome, well-furnished rooms, with board, will be vacated about April 1; good reference required.

A FINE ALCOVE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR to let, with board, from April 1; references exchanged. Call at No. 122 East 22d st., near 4th av.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms with board.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, to gentlemen only. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS accommodations for the Summer at Newport, R. I., can make arrangements with Mme. ROBINSON, for the above, at her residence, No. 14 East 31st st., New-York City.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J. Board for Spring and Summer. Apply to proprietor.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—BOARD AT REDUCED rates for the Summer, in a fine old mansion, centrally situated, and with attractive surroundings; handsome furniture and liberal table. For particulars, inquire at No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 3, or at No. 37½ Water st.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A FURNISHED ROOM, with or without breakfast, in a strictly private family; must be convenient to Fifth or Madison avenue stages; highest references. Address BANK, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER ON A farm, for gentleman, wife, and child eight months old, within an hour of New-York; near water preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., J. M. C., Box No. 2,075, New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—J. NELSON TAPPAN, Assignee, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. ISAACS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-seven cents, with interest from the 18th day of October, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1874.

BIRDSEYE, CLOYD & BAYLISS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 11th day of March, 1874.

BIRDSEYE, CLOYD & BAYLISS,
mh19-1aw6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ROORKE, B. B.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York.—The Union Trust Company of New-York, plaintiff, against B. B. ROORKE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1874.

MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 21st day of February, 1874.

MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st., New-York.
f26-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARTIN M. KELLOGG against MARY ANN WATSON, Joseph Watson, her husband; Henry P. Cooper.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 26, 1874.

MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 56 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of January, 1874.

MAN & PARSONS,
f26-1aw6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—PETER KEARNEY, plaintiff, against JOHN JARDINE, Harvey Baker, and Clarissa M. Baker, his wife, and David McMaster, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of February, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN,
mh5-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK

will be presented Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama, in five acts, entitled

CENTRAL PARK,

with new scenery and appointments and the following distribution of characters:

Wyndham Otis..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
(His original character.)
Mr. Kerr Flamberry..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Robert Crutch..........Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Mr. Myrtle..........Mr. J. W. CARROLL
Harry Durnford..........Mr. W. J. FERGUSON
Skeesicks..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Bayley..........Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Flora Myrtle..........Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
Bridget Tooligan..........Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
Mittens..........Miss ESTELLE ROWE

CENTRAL PARK MATINEE SATURDAY, MARCH 28, AT 1:30.

In compliance with many requests at the box-office, due notice will be given of the repetition of Sheridan's fine comedy of

THE RIVALS.

In consequence of the speedy production of

THE VETERAN,

the performances of CENTRAL PARK are necessarily limited.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST THREE NIGHTS
of the ENGAGEMENT of the
DISTINGUISHED DRAMATIST AND ACTOR,
DION BOUCICAULT,
WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1:30 AS
"MYLES NA COPPALEEN,"
In his own beautiful drama in three acts, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
OR THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1874,
Engagement of the Peerless
LOTTA,
Who will appear for the FIRST TIME in this City in her new play of
ZIP, OR POINT LYNDE LIGHT.

Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND JUBILEE CONCERT

at the
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.
MME. PAULINE LUCCA,
The greatest Lyric Artist in the world.
GILMORE'S 22ND REGIMENT BAND,

Under the leadership and direction of P. S. GILMORE, (Projector and Director of the great Boston Peace Jubilee,)

Consisting of sixty-five performers, including the eminent soloists:

M. ARBUCKLE, Cornet.
E. A. LEFEBRE, Saxophone.
Herr LETSCH, Trombone.

GEO. W. MORGAN, (unequaled as an Organist in this country,) will preside at the Great Organ. A combination of Musical Talent never before offered in Brooklyn. To secure seats application should be made immediately at SLADE'S, NO. 605 FULTON ST.; BOLLES', NO. 244 FULTON ST., and office B. R. CORWIN, NO. 319 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Admission, $1 50.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL—WAGNER NIGHT,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, at 8.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF THE
WAGNER UNION,
BY THEO. THOMAS AND HIS GRAND ORCHESTRA.

VORSPIEL, Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg..........Wagner
INTRODUCTION AND FINALE, Tristan and Isolde..........Wagner
DER RITT DER WALKUEREN..........Wagner
SYMPHONY EROICA..........Beethoven
IN HONOR OF THE LATE CHARLES SUMNER.
VORSPIEL, Lohengrin..........Wagner
BACCHANALE, Tannhauser..........Wagner
KAISER MARSCH..........Wagner

Admission tickets, $1; Reserved seats, 50 cts. extra.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, President.

COLOSSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.

Tyrolean music by the PRÆGER FAMILY.
Grand historical painting by MATT. MORGAN.
MYRIAD MARVELS OF THE PROMENADE.
Open from 1 to 5 and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission $1. No extras.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

A CARD.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
(formerly at No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th av.,)
Now at No. 5 EAST 14TH ST., near 5TH AV.,
next door to Delmonico's,
and BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 COURT ST., near State,
IS OPEN DAILY,

from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., for the reception of new pupils in all branches by the most eminent professors at moderate prices. The CONSERVATORY REMAINS OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.

Prof. RICHARD A. PROCTOR'S
LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.

April 2, 2 P. M.—"PAST AND FUTURE OF THE WORLD."
April 4, 2 P. M.—"OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS."
April 6, 2 P. M.—"OTHER SUNS THAN OURS."
April 7, 8 P. M.—"INFINITES AROUND US."

Course tickets, with reserved seat, $3. For sale at Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway; Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway, and Gurley's, 23d st., corner 4th av.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

LECTURES.

PROCTOR'S LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY AT THE COOPER UNION.—By special invitation of the Presidents of the colleges and leading institutions of this City, Prof. R. A. PROCTOR will, before his departure for Europe, deliver two lectures in the great hall of the Cooper Union, at 8 o'clock P. M., as follows: FRIDAY, March 27, on THE WONDERS OF ASTRONOMY. WEDNESDAY, April 1, on THE COMING TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Tickets, with reserved seats, for the two lectures can be procured at $1 50, at Appleton's book store, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway; at the Mercantile Library, at the Cooper Union, and at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner of 4th av. and 23d sts. In order to bring these lectures within the reach of all, the price of admission, without reserved seats, is reduced to 25c., to be paid at the door.

"THE WESLEYS."

Lecture by Rev. W. C. DAWSON, M. A., New-York,
at the
CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st. and Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, 1874, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS EVENING, in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. Prof. P. H. VANDER WEYDE will lecture on THE FALLACIES ADVANCED IN ACCOUNTING FOR BOILER EXPLOSIONS. Admission free.

S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of March, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT DUNKELL, of Jersey City, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED P. REYNOLDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Alfred P. Reynolds, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC GOLDSTEIN and HENRY GOLDSTEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Isaac Goldstein and Henry Goldstein, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN, Assignee.

mh26-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL BARTON and HARRY ALLEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,603.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Barton and Harry Allen, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1874.

S. BURDETT HYATT, Assignee,
mh12-1aw3wTh* No. 65 Wall st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Trustee of CHARLES H. INGALLS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Trustee,
No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
mh26-1aw3wTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CHARITY MATINEES

in aid of the
POOR,
given by the
MANAGERS, ARTISTS, MUSICAL DIRECTORS, AND ATTACHES
OF THE PRINCIPAL THEATRES OF NEW-YORK,
with the co-operation of the
PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY,
THURSDAY, MARCH 26, at 1:30 o'clock,
when will be presented a
SERIES OF THE MOST REMARKABLE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS KNOWN IN THE ANNALS OF THE STAGE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

By the generous aid of the following members of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY, together with that of the Musical Director, the members of the orchestra, and all the attaches of the theatre, the management are enabled to announce, for this occasion only, the revival of Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S thrilling drama, entitled

THE GENEVA CROSS.

[The right to produce this play has been gratuitously offered on this occasion by the author.]

CHARACTERS:

Pierre Le Brun, proprietor of a manufactory of fire-arms..........Mr. John Parselle
Mathew Meinesu, his overseer..........Mr. McKee Rankin
Riel Dubourg, a workman in Le Brun's factory..........Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.
Simon Cornichet, a workman..........Mr. Stuart Robson
Pontarme, a workman..........Mr. J. J. Prior
Jean Rabat, a gate-keeper at Le Brun's factory..........Mr. W. H. Bokee
Spadassin, Sergeant of Mobiles...Mr. H. W. Montgomery
The Unknown..........Mr. W. H. Wilder
Antoine, a letter-carrier..........Mr. W. S. Quigley
Gabrielle, daughter of Le Brun..........Miss Rose Eytinge
Cassandre, sister of Le Brun..........Miss Emily Mestayer
Martagon, foster-sister of Gabrielle..........Miss Eliza Weathersby
Fraisette, the little mother..........Miss Maude Granger
Work-people, Mobile Soldiers, &c., &c.
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. W. THORPE
Treasurer..........Mr. E. H. GOUGE
Musical Director..........Mr. H. TISSINGTON
Scenic Artist..........Mr. R. MARSTON
Properties by..........Mr. W. HENRY
Gas..........Mr. C. MURRAY
Machinist..........Mr. W. SANDERS

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. J. B. BOOTH

The distinguished artists appearing, the Company, the Musical Director, the orchestra, and the attaches of the theatre having all tendered their services, the management have the pleasure of announcing the following superb entertainment:

The performance will commence with the one-act comedy-drama, by Mr. Boucicault, entitled

KERRY; OR, NIGHT AND MORNING.

Kerry..........Mr. Dion Boucicault
Gerald Desmond..........Mr. H. F. Daly
Blanche, his wife, (her reappearance)..........Miss Bella Pateman
Kate, his sister..........Miss Geraldine Stuart
Coldham, an officer..........Mr. J. Nelson Decker
Dr. Mellish, a physician..........Mr. Glenn
Footman..........Mr. Gorham

After which, Bulwer Lytton's romantic play in five acts,

THE LADY OF LYONS.

Pauline..........Mrs. J. B. Booth
Widow Melnotte..........Miss Minnie Monk
Mme. Deschappelles..........Mrs. H. P. Grattan
Claude Melnotte..........Mr. Joseph Wheelock
Beauseant..........Mr. H. F. Daly
Glavis..........Mr. Robt. Pateman
Col. Dumas..........Mr. James Stark
Mons. Deschappelles..........Mr. S. W. Glenn
Gaspar..........Mr. Nelson Decker
Landlord..........Mr. C. Rosine

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER

SPECIAL CARD.—The following ladies and gentlemen, comprising the cast and specialties, likewise the orchestras, carpenters, property-men, gas men, supernumeraries, ushers, and every attaché of the theatre have, in the most generous manner, volunteered their services. The doors will be opened at 12:30, and the performance commence at 1:30, precisely, with the nonsensical absurdity,

ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

Mr. Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, a romantic youth,..........Mr. M. W. Leffingwell
Mr. Adolphus, a very good-natured gentleman..........Mr. W. B. Cahill
Mr. Spalding, a scientific mesmeric experimentalist..........Mr. J. W. Brutone
Louise, Mr. Adolphus' wife..........Miss Fanny Lee
Miss Precise, her aunt..........Miss Francis
Mrs. Chummy, an irascible lady..........Mrs. H. C. Rynar
Miss Matilda Jane Chummy, the beloved of Jenkins..........Miss P. Schofield
Betsy, a chamber-maid of no little experience..........Miss Annie Mostyn
Mrs. Ones, a stupid woman, adverse to science..........Miss Jennie De Lacy
Miss Jones, a silent lady..........Miss Allie Francis
Mrs. Spalding, a lady quite independent of Female Protectionary law..........Mr. W. Carpenter

To be followed by the celebrated
BERGER FAMILY,
IN THEIR MUSICAL SPECIALTIES.
After which Prof. F. SIEGRIST will appear with his wonderful
PERFORMING DOGS—FIVE IN NUMBER.

BOX AND COX.

John Box, a Journeyman Printer..........Mr. G. L. Fox
James Cox, a Journeyman Hatter..........Mr. C. K. Fox
Mrs. Bouncer..........Miss Amy Crawford

Choice Selections by the Band.

Mr. EUGENE BLITZ and his Comical Wooden Midgets. BETTY and EMILY RIGL will dance their grand favorite Pas de Deux.

M. and Mme. MARTENS, with the merry Mlle. GRETCHEN, in their famous Tyrolienne.

Those remarkable artists, the SNOW BROTHERS, will appear in their classical groupings and acrobatic performances.

Musical Conductor for the Pantomime...M. Streibenger

The whole of this extraordinary entertainment to be crowned and terminated by Mr. G. L. Fox's irresistibly comic pantomime,

ROBERT MACAIRE.

Jacques Strop, under the assumed name of Bertrand..........Mr. Geo. L. Fox
Robert Macaire, under the assumed name of Redmond..........Mr. C. K. Fox
Dumont, an inn-keeper..........Mr. C. Manly
Charles, the adopted son of Dumont..........Mr. A. G. Enos
Sergeant Loupy..........Mr. W. H. Hamilton

Baton	Gendarmes	Mr. P. Doyle
Flon Flon		Mr. J. McDonald
Bagnette		Mr. J. Milmor
Fusee		Mr. R. Sullivan

Pierre, the head waiter..........Mr. Winter Ravel
M. Parchment, the notary..........Mr. J. H. Howland

Louis	Waiters	Mr. J. Corbette
Francois		Mr. E. Davis

Gendarmes, itinerant musicians, peasants, &c.

Clementine, the bride..........Miss Agnes Lee
Lizette, her maid..........Miss Ida Buel
Stage Manager..........L. V. VINCENT
Musical Conductor..........M. CONNELLY
Stage Machinist..........JOHN LEO
Scenic Artist..........W. VOEGTLIN
Properties..........W. DEVERNY
Illuminations..........J. WEATHERSPOON

THE LYCEUM.

CHAS. CHAMBERLIN, JR..........Lessee and Manager

The following distinguished Artists have most generously volunteered to complete an ensemble, and make the Cast worthy of the occasion. The Play is produced under the supervision of Mr. A. M. PALMER, of the Union Square Theatre.

ALEXANDER DUMAS' FAMOUS PLAY
OF
CAMILLE.

With the following extraordinary distribution of characters:

Camille Gauthier (La Dame aux Camelias)..........Miss Clara Morris
Prudence..........Mrs. Maria Wilkins
Nichette..........Miss Kate Claxton
Olympe..........Miss Louise Henderson
Nanine..........Miss Kate Holland
Armand Duval..........Mr. Frank Mayo
Gaston Rieux..........Mr. George Fawcett Rowe
Monsieur Duval..........Mr. F. F. Mackay
Gustave (for this occasion, by consent of Lester Wallack, Esq.)..........Mr. J. B. Polk
M. De Varville..........Mr. W. B. Laurens
Messenger..........Mr. H. B. Cutler
Guests, Servants, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. A. CHIZZOLA..........Director

By the generous aid of the artists named in the cast, the Musical Director and members of the orchestra, the management beg leave to announce the most successful musical and comical Parisian sensation.

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
THE DAUGHTER OF MADAME ANGOT.

Clairette Angot..........Mlle. Aimée
Mlle. Lange..........Mlle. Stani
Amaranthe..........Mlle. Cantrelle
Javotte..........Mlle. Gerzey
Cydalise..........Mlle. Juteau
Mlle. Du Condray..........Mlle. Duplan
Hersilie..........Mlle. Vandame
Babet..........Mlle. Perant
Manon..........Mlle. Deschamps
Therese..........Mlle. Nardin
Herbelin..........Mlle. Maria Nardin
Ange Pitou..........M. Juteau
Larivaudière..........M. Duchesne
Trenitz..........M. Lecuyer
Pomponnet..........M. Deschamps
Louchard..........M. Duplan
Cadet..........M. Benedick
Buteux..........M. Julien
Guillaume..........M. Nardin
Un Encroyable..........M. Salvator
Un Officier..........M. Davalis
Un Cabaretier..........M. Perrault

Ports de la Halle, Bourgeois, Grenadiers, Encroyables, Conspirateurs, Hussards, Domestiques, Dames de la Halle, Bourgeoises, Merveilleuses, by the Chorus.

Musical Conductor..........M. C. VAN GHELE

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR,
good at either of the five theatres named.
RESERVED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR EXTRA,
to be obtained at box-offices.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. NEXT SUNDAY.

*₊*Sale of tickets begins on SATURDAY at the box-office. Admission, 50 cents; reserved chairs, 50 cents and $1 extra.

The Eighth Choral Operatic Concert, SUNDAY, March 29, will be the most remarkable of the series. ROSSINI'S immortal master-work, STABAT MATER, will be given in its entirety, the chorus being by ONE HUNDRED male and female voices, assisted by the NEW-YORK MAENNERCHOR!

WIENIAWSKI and GILMORE'S FULL TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND appearing.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD, NOW OPEN AT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR laying the whole or a part of about seventeen miles of water pipes and their appurtenances, indorsed "Proposals for laying cast-iron water pipe," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., in the Town Hall, until 5 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

Address C. K. KIRBY, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications and other information apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 5,000 WHITE OR YELLOW PINE OR SPRUCE PILES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing this material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, March 26, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale. No. 2 City Hall. Very respectfully,

EUGENE J. LYNCH, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON. LOHENGRIN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ The subscribers to the operatic season, and the public generally, are respectfully notified that owing to the length of the performance the representation of Lohengrin will commence precisely at

(LOHENGRIN.) 7:30 P. M., (LOHENGRIN.)

the doors opening half hour previously.

The free list suspended—public press excepted.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Subscription Nights of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 27,
at 7:30 o'clock. Also,
MONDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7:30 o'clock,
And at the FIFTH (5th) MATINEE of the
STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY,
On SATURDAY, March 28, at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12 noon.
LOHENGRIN,
with the following powerful cast:

ELSA..........Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
ORTRUD..........Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
LOHENGRIN..........Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
FREDERICK..........Signor DEL PUENTE
HENRY (the King)..........Signor NANNETTI
THE KING'S HERALD..........Herr BLUM

Entirely new scenery, superb new costumes, appointments, &c., augmented chorus, increased orchestra, &c.

The entire work produced under the direction of Signor EMANUEL MUZIO.

Scenery by MINARD LEWIS.

New properties by Signor ABBIATI.

New dresses and appointments by Signor BRUSCHI and Signor BIAGGIO.

Stage Manager..........A. VAN HAMME

SCENERY SYNOPSIS:

1st Act—A plain on the banks of the Scheldt.
2d Act—Fortress of Antwerp.
3d Act—*a.* The bridal chamber. *b.* A plain on the banks of the Scheldt.

SATURDAY, 28th, GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.

LOHENGRIN. LOHENGRIN.

Seats now ready for all the above at Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 B'way.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 28,
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT
FOR THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

Proceeds to be distributed by the St. John's Guild and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The following artistes have volunteered to form a bill which in point of attraction is without precedent:

THE GREAT LYRIC ARTISTES.

Mme. LUCCA. Miss KELLOGG.
Miss KELLOGG. Mme. LUCCA.

Assisted by the following leading artistes of THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, who have kindly volunteered their valuable services: Mlle. ALICE MARESI, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Signor ITALO CAMPANINI, Signor DEL PUENTE, Signor NANNETTI, and the following distinguished artistes, who have also generously volunteered: Mlle. L. LUCKHARDT, Mr. HENRY WIENIAWSKI, L. REMBEILINSKI, THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, (under the direction of P. S. Gilmore,) and THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY. Musical Directors and Conductors, Signor E. MUZIO and Mr. S. BEHRENS.

The whole to be conducted under the sanction and patronage of the following committee of ladies: Mrs. William B. Astor, Mrs. John J. Astor, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. Wm. P. Lee, Mrs. Aug. Belmont, Mrs. Geo. T. Strong, Mrs. Lewis C. Jones, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Robt. L. Cutting, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Judge Brady, Mrs. Judge Daly, Mrs. F. P. Earle, Mrs. Albert D. Hendricks, Miss R. Lydig, Miss H. K. Wilkes, Mrs. Dr. Doremus, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mrs. E. W. Stoughton, Mrs. J. P. Worstell, Jr., Mrs. F. C. Colden, Mrs. F. D'Oremieux, Mrs. Chas. F. Blake, Mrs. Clarence Seward, Mrs. R. Crosby, Mrs. Wm. B. Dinsmore, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Parke Godwin, Mrs. Henry Parker, Mrs. Wm. T. Garner, Mrs. J. F. Stone, Mrs. Chas. L. Perkins, Mrs. F. E. Howe, Mrs. A. French, Mrs. D. Crawford, Mrs. Chester A. Arthur, Mrs. Jas. P. Kernochan, Mrs. D. B. Grant, Mrs. John Fox, Mrs. S. J. Penniman, Mrs. A. Van Wart, Miss Ida Greeley.

Boxes will be sold at public auction at the Somerville Art Gallery, on the evening of TUESDAY, March 24, at 8 o'clock. Parquet and dress circle, $5; family circle, (reserved,) $3; general admission, $2. Seats may be secured at STEINWAY'S and at WEBER'S piano rooms, and at SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 5th av. and 14th st.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

109th to 116th

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, March 28, at 1:30.
17TH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., next Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

CHARITY!!

EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian charity,
Under the sun!
O! it was pitiful!
Near a whole city full,
Home she had none.

Dr. Athelney..........Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney, a chip of nature..........Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey..........Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Fred Smailey..........Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington..........Mr. JAS. LEWIS
Mr. Skinner, a shepherd of the fold...Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler..........Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh, with a history..........Miss ADA DYAS
Eve, her daughter..........Miss SARAH JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett, a tramp..........Miss FANNY DAVENPORT

FOURTH WEEK and UNWAVERING SUCCESS of this most FASCINATING PLAY; received nightly with alternate laughter, tears, and enthusiasm.

LYCEUM THEATRE,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, JR..........Lessee and Manager

The Manager announces that he has succeeded in making arrangements for one more week of the AIMEE FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.

C. A. CHIZZOLA..........Director

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, March 26,
Offenbach's famous opera,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 27,
L'ŒIL CREVE.
SATURDAY, March 28,
LA PERICHOLE and M. CHOUFLEURI.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
MONDAY, March 30,
LE PETIT FAUST.

PARK THEATRE.

MR. STUART
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE WILL
OPEN THE
PARK THEATRE,
22D ST. AND BROADWAY,
BETWEEN
MADISON PARK AND UNION PARK,
ON
APRIL 6,
WITH A NEW DRAMA, IN WHICH
CHARLES FECHTER
WILL APPEAR.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 26,
POSITIVELY the LAST APPEARANCE of
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA.
DER FREISCHUETZ.

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA will sing in German, the role of Agathe, for the first time.

POPULAR PRICES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.

THIRD WEEK.
The brilliant young American Comedian,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
in the beautiful Idyl of Western Life,
DAVY CROCKETT.
"A companion picture to Rip Van Winkle."
Miss ROSA RAND..........as..........ELEANOR VAUGHN
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. RUM.

A NEW MORAL DRAMA.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.

First times of an entirely new drama, contemporaneous with the present temperance movement, entitled

RUM!!
RUM!!!
Or, THE CRUSADE OF TEMPERANCE.

MONDAY, March 30, a new drama, LITTLE RIFLE.

OLYMPIC.

ADMISSION, 30 and 50 Cents.

RESERVED SEATS, $1.

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE,
AND FAMILY VARIETIES.
GRAND COMBINATION OF WONDERS.
Novelty, Song, Dance, Character and Specialty Stars. EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

PALETTE.

KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, NO. 6 EAST 23D ST.

The third annual exhibition of the Palette Art Association is now open daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 8 till 10 P. M., until March 30, 1874. Admission free.

WM. HOLBERTON,
Chairman Art Committee.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.,
Depots, No. 305 4th av.,
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 33d st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

STRIKE OF THE ERIE FREIGHTMEN.

Yesterday's developments in connection with the strike of the Erie Railway freight handlers would lead to the expectation of a long and determined resistance on the part of the strikers. The Jersey men have answered the letter of the company offering to re-employ them, at the old rate of 17½ cents per hour, on condition that they submit to the rules of the road, by a peremptory refusal. They deny that they are the aggressors in this movement, but say they are fighting against a recent reduction of 8½ cents per hour. Notwithstanding the apparent obstinacy of the Jersey men, the officers of the company say that a number of them called at the office during the past two days, and asked the officials to influence the New-York men to resume work at the terms offered. The company believe that the proposed determination of the strikers to hold out will not materially affect the work of the road, as the new hands are all working well—unless, indeed, the strikers become demonstrative, to meet which possible event the precautions which are now being observed for the protection of the workers will be doubled. Except this new phase of the matter the position of affairs remained almost unchanged yesterday on the various wharfs of the road. At the Long Dock, Jersey City, the new hands worked well throughout the day, uninterrupted by any demonstration on the part of the strikers. At noon they were supplied with a lunch of bread, meat, and coffee, and at 6 o'clock, when quitting work, each man received $2 to enable him to defray his immediate expenses, many of them being entirely destitute. When all were paid a propeller of the company transported those of them residing in this City, across the river, while the Jerseyites departed under the protection of the Police, who guarded the entrances to the dock throughout the day. A report was current during the morning that the unfortunate German who, on Tuesday, indiscreetly left the protecting roof of the Long Dock only to be pounced upon by four inebriated malcontents, who gave him a rather rough handling, had died from his injuries. This, however, on investigation proved to be so far untrue that he was able to appear at the First District Court to give testimony against one of his assailants, named John Mahoney, who was arrested by the Police. Justice Seymour, who presided, severely rebuked the prisoner and committed him for trial. At the New-York freight depot, foot of Chambers and Duane streets, large numbers of men from other roads applied for work to Capt. Burt, the foreman, but nearly all were refused. Some half dozen of the old hands asked to be taken back, and were set to work with the new hands. About fifty of the more inefficient laborers were "weeded out" and discharged, their places being filled by competent hands. Here, as at the Long Dock, the entrances were guarded by a section of Police. At the flour depot of the road, foot of Pier No. 8 East River, there was no disturbance or demonstration.

THE KID-GLOVE LARCENIES.

The trial of Saul Adams, charged with receiving kid gloves stolen from the Messrs. Harris Brothers, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The evidence in the case having concluded on the previous evening, Mr. Charles W. Brooke proceeded to address the jury for the defense. He contended that the original larceny of the gloves from Harris Brothers had not been proved, nor had the guilty knowledge of Adams in receiving them been established. Counsel stated that the jury should only consider the single transaction named in the indictment, and argued that the prosecution had failed to prove that the forty-eight dozen gloves enumerated in the indictment, or those put in evidence, had ever been stolen from Harris Brothers. In conclusion counsel urged that it would be entirely unsafe to convict the prisoner on the evidence of the go-between Johnson, whose story on the witness-stand, he said, showed him to be unworthy of belief. District Attorney Rollins replied for the prosecution. He dwelt on the enormity of the crime with which the prisoner was charged—a series of criminal transactions carried on for years, in which the Harris Brothers had been robbed of gloves valued at $14,000. Mr. Rollins then reviewed the evidence at great length in order to show that the three points in the case—the larceny, the receiving, and the receipt of the goods by Adams with a guilty knowledge—had been fully proved. Counsel contended that the evidence against Adams on all points was overwhelming, and concluded an eloquent argument by appealing to the jury to protect the merchants and store-keepers in the community, who were constantly at the mercy of dishonest employes, by convicting the prisoner, whose guilt as a receiver of stolen goods had been indisputably established. Judge Sutherland then charged the jury, explaining the law and reviewing the evidence with great clearness. The jury retired at 3:45, and after about two hours' deliberation, returned with a verdict of guilty and a recommendation to mercy. Mr. Brooke moved for a new trial, which was refused by the court. Counsel then requested that the prisoner be remanded for sentence. The motion was granted, and Adams was remanded to the Tombs.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Stocks were up and down yesterday with a very unbecoming irregularity, the market closing weak. In the morning sales were realized at advanced prices, but the reaction caused by the lack of definite news from Congress, and the fact that the Western Union Company transacted routine business only and declared no dividend at its meeting yesterday, together with other influences showed itself in the closing quotations. The Chicago and Rock Island Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable April 27, prox., and the Reading Company announce a cash quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. In regard to the report that the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company have closed negotiation with the new cable company, which will commence laying the line on the 15th prox., it can be stated with authority that such is not true. The telegraph are negotiating to secure connections with the new cable, but nothing conclusive has been reached.

The Directors of the Union Pacific Company have authorized their Treasurer to offer the new sinking fund bonds of the corporation in exchange for the income bonds, which mature Sept. 1 next, at the rate of six of the new bonds for five of the income bonds. The new bonds call for a semi-annual interest of eight per cent. per annum, current money of the United States, or seven per cent. per annum British sterling money, on presentation of annexed interest coupons at the authorized offices in Boston and London. The directors will make a cash adjustment of the first payment of interest, so that the first maturing coupons of the new bonds call for precisely the same interest as the corresponding coupons of the income bonds. The directors announce that they have already exchanged the income bonds which they personally owned, thereby absorbing nearly $3,000,000 of the new bonds. The estimated earnings of the Union Pacific Company for 1874 are $12,000,000. The sale of $500,000 gold will take place at the Sub-Treasury at noon to-day. [At a meeting of the Stock Exchange Governing Committee, yesterday afternoon, the bonds of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway were placed on the free list, and the first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Harlem Company were placed on the regular list in place of the present retired six per cent. bonds, known as the Harlem First Mortgage 7s, as recommended by the Committee on Stock List of the Exchange.

The death of Mr. James H. Jordan, a member of the Stock Exchange, was announced on 'Change yesterday morning. The deceased was formerly a member of the firm of E. S. Munroe & Co., and resided in Brooklyn. A committee, composed of Messrs. E. S. Munroe, E. G. Pearl, W. B. Sancton, W. H. Webster, and R. K. Cook, was appointed to report appropriate resolutions at the opening of the Exchange this morning.

AN INFATUATED TEUTON.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a German named Ernest Muller committed suicide at Weiss' Hotel, Hoboken, by shooting himself in the head and breast. Muller arrived from Germany last Sunday, on the steamer America, of the Bremen Line. During the passage he met and fell in love with a handsome German widow who was on her way to California, in company with two English gentlemen. The party became very intimate with each other, and on their arrival they all decided to put up at the same hotel. During their stay there Muller was very attentive to the widow, and earnestly urged her to marry him and accompany him to New-Orleans, whither he was bound. She refused, on account of the difference in their ages, he being thirty-five. This seemed to prey upon his mind, and he became morose and melancholy. Tuesday night at supper he had apparently regained his spirits, and spent the evening in playing cards. It was 12 o'clock when he retired to his room, and about an hour later two shots were heard in rapid succession, proceeding, apparently, from that direction. Mr. Weiss, Chief of Police Donovan, and some other people who were in the hotel at the time immediately ran up and found Muller lying on the floor, the blood pouring from a large wound in his breast and another in his forehead. A revolver of German manufacture laid beside him on the floor. Medical attendance was immediately summoned, but the man was already dead. Coroner Parslow took charge of the body, and removed it to the Morgue, to await the action of the County Physician.

MARINE DISASTERS.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as the bark Billy Simpson, Capt. Curry, of Windsor, N. S., while in ballast and being towed up the East River from Pier No. 6 to Hunter's Point, by tug-boat Eddy, capsized off the foot of Stanton street. She was towed into the dock at the foot of Fourth street. At 8:30 o'clock yesterday the lighter T. W. Laird, belonging to Brice, Hays & Co., of No. 98 Broad street, loaded with 107 hogsheads of prunes, valued at $12,000, while at Pier No. 46 East River suddenly capsized, precipitating the crew into the water. All were rescued. Henry Kneusten, one of the deck hands, was severely injured by a hogshead rolling on him while in the water. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION—THE MISSING STEAM-SHIP COLIMA—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Telegraphic advices received yesterday at the rooms of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association were to the effect that the Cheap Transportation Convention of Delegates from the North-western States, now in session at Rock Island, Ill., was harmonious and interesting. On Tuesday the improvement and extension of the Illinois and Michigan Canal was considered. Yesterday the question of railway transportation occupied attention. The New-York Association have telegraphed the following communication to the convention:

MARCH 24, 1874.

To Chairman Cheap Transportation Convention, Rock Island, Ill.:

We regret not having information of your convention until to-day. This association, composed of merchants, manufacturers, and other business men, is earnestly striving to solve the problem that so vitally concerns both the East and West. Water lines being closed a portion of the year, and when open requiring railroads as feeders, our firm conviction is that the solution of the question lies in an exclusive freight railroad from New-York to the grain-growing sections of the West, to be built for cash, without Credit Mobilier construction rings. We are now engaged in developing this project, and in the improvement of our terminal facilities. It is unfortunate that our plans cannot be laid before you, but we are ready to co-operate or receive co-operation in any plan which promises cheap transportation and properly protects the public against combination with existing lines. We believe that there are enough real friends of cheap transportation, if got together, to build a line as indicated.

B. P. BAKER, President,
F. B. THURBER, Secretary,
New-York Cheap Transportation Association.

Some anxiety is felt in regard to the Pacific Mail steam-ship Colima, which sailed from Panama on the 26th of February ult., with a list of 300 passengers, although the managers of the company in this City think that the steamer has in all probability put in at Magdalena Bay for repairs. The Colima touched at Acapulco on the 6th of March inst., having taken ten days for the passage, which is three days longer time than usual for the trip. The steamer, however, stopped at several Central American ports, taking on 3,000 bags of coffee. The Nevada, of the same line, which left Panama after the Colima, has arrived at San Francisco, and reports that the Colima touched at Mazatlan, beyond which nothing was known of her. The Colima was due at San Francisco on the 14th inst., and is therefore twelve days over time. However, the delay may be owing to trouble with machinery, or some other difficulty. The steamer is one of the new iron ships, 3,000 tons capacity, and was built at Roach & Son's yard, at Chester, Penn., and is considered in every way sea-worthy.

The Council of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society held a meeting yesterday morning in regard to the duty on still wines, which subject is now before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington. The report that the committee had expressed itself as decidedly in favor of the specific duty of fifty cents per gallon on still wines proved incorrect, the society having telegraphic advices to that effect from responsible authority. The committee considered the subject, and it was laid over until to-day. The society will delegate a committee of members to go to Washington early next week to look after their interest in having the duty on still wines fixed at forty cents per gallon, and at $1 50 per case.

The death of Mr. Francis A. Ray was announced at the New-York Produce Exchange yesterday morning. The deceased was a member of the firm of Homans & Ray, flour jobbers, No. 219 West street, and resided in this City. Mr. Ray was a member of the Board of Managers of the Exchange in 1861-62, 1862-63, 1870-71, and was esteemed as a business man and a gentleman. The Board of Managers will meet at 1:30 P. M. to-day to take action expressive of the feelings of the Exchange. The meetings appointed to be held on the 3d and 4th of April prox., to consider amendments to the by-laws of the Exchange, have been postponed until the 6th and 7th, inasmuch as the 3d prox. will be Good Friday. The President has appointed the following members of the Exchange as delegates to proceed to Albany to oppose the passage of the canal funding amendment, now before the Legislature:

L. J. N. Stark, Chairman; Lewis Roberts, of L. Roberts & Co.; A. E. Orr, of David Dows & Co.; A. S. Jewell, of Jewell, Harman & Co.; L. Hazeltine, Jr., of Jesse Hoyt & Co.; F. D. Moulton, of Woodruff & Robinson; B. P. Baker, of B. P. Baker & Co.; A. D. Fiske, of J. M. Fiske & Co.; Wm. H. Philips, of Wm. H. Philips & Co.; Benj. C. Bogert, Treasurer of the Exchange.

THE LOSS OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SHIP TRIMOUNTAIN PRESENTED WITH A SERVICE OF PLATE BY THE SURVIVORS.

The survivors of the Ville du Havre have presented Capt. Urquhart, of the ship Trimountain, who has just arrived at this port, with a handsome service of silver plate, in recognition of his kindness to them during the nine days they were on board his ship. The service has been manufactured by Tiffany & Co., Union square, and is in keeping with the repute of the house. It consists of eight pieces, a salver, a tea-kettle, and six minor pieces to match. They are finished in bright polished silver, with flat chasing. The design of the salver is especially handsome. The central ground is occupied by the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. W. W. Urquhart by the survivors of the Ville Du Havre, who were received by him on his ship Trimountain Nov. 22, 1873, and kindly cared for until landed at Cardiff, Wales, Dec. 1, 1873." On either side are the words "Courage" and "Humanity" surrounded by wreaths of the black poplar and marsh willow, which are emblematic of these virtues. Masts and tackle of ships, a ship's boat and capstans, fill in the design. The whole is surmounted by the head of Neptune. On the smaller pieces the Captain's monogram is engraved. The following letter from Mr. C. Burritt Waite accompanied the presentation:

BREVOORT HOUSE, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874.

Capt. W. W. Urquhart, ship Trimountain:

MY DEAR SIR: In behalf of myself and associates, survivors of the ill-fated Ville du Havre, I beg you to accept the accompanying service of silver as an expression of our profound gratitude for your most tender kindness to all of us shipwrecked sufferers during the nine days we were on board your good ship Trimountain.

Your considerate kindness to the ladies of our party was often the subject of grateful conversation, and in their behalf I wish most kindly to thank you. You were as a brother to us all during those anxious days, and as time passes may the tie of gratitude which binds us grow stronger and stronger, until at last all of us be safely anchored in that peaceful haven above where the terrors of the sea are no more.

I regret not being able to see you here, as I am obliged to return to Paris again, sailing by the Cuba to-morrow, but I shall hope to meet you in England on your return. I am very truly and sincerely yours,

C. BURRITT WAITE.

Capt. Urquhart acknowledged the gift as follows:

SHIP TRIMOUNTAIN,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

Mr. C. Burritt Waite:

DEAR FRIEND: Your letter in behalf of yourself and associate shipwrecked survivors of the Ville du Havre, asking me to accept the silver service, was handed me by your father on my arrival at this port.

It was a great surprise, as I was not looking for anything of the sort, and felt then, as I do now, that if I had been providentially placed in a position to relieve in any way the sufferings of the survivors, I have been amply repaid by their gratitude. I should be sorry to have the survivors feel under any obligations to me, for doing what the instincts of humanity prompted me to do. It was a satisfaction to be on the spot, to sympathize and assist you, in the time of your sudden grief. The several pieces of silver are indeed very handsome, the design beautiful, and I can assure you will be very much prized by myself and family. I accept the generous gift with many, many thanks. I remain,

Yours very sincerely,
W. W. URQUHART.

ENTERTAINING THE STREET BOYS.

A large company of "street boys" assembled last night at the Rivington Street Lodging-house of the Children's Aid Society, to witness a "Stereopticon Exhibition," given by Rockwood, the photographer, of this City. The entertainment commenced at 8 o'clock, but long before that hour the doors were surrounded by a crowd of news-boys, bootblacks, and numerous nondescripts, all eager to behold the wonderful "magic lantern." The Stereopticon was managed by Mr. E. R. Rockwood, and by means of powerful calcium lights, photographic pictures were thrown upon a large screen with splendid effect. The views of the Holy Land, and other places of historical interest, were very fine, and seemed to gratify the gamins immensely. The last picture thrown upon the screen was an admirable likeness of Mr. Howard Potter, which elicited a chorus of cheers. It was a complete surprise to every one, especially to that gentleman himself, who happened to be present. The lads knew that Mr. Potter had procured the entertainment for them, and besides, the boys of this lodging-house have learned to look upon him as a faithful counsellor and steadfast friend.

PRESENTATION TO CRIMSON BANNER L. O. LODGE.

The Crimson Banner Loyal Orange Lodge, Continental Hall, Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, was lately the recipient of a splendid Bible, presented by the lady friends of the Lodge. Over 500 persons, members and friends, were present to witness the presentation, which was made by Rev. Dr. Walker. G. M. John J. Bond presided. The proceedings were opened by Dr. Walker, who invoked a blessing on the people, after which G. M. Bond addressed the meeting and stated that the Crimson Banner was emblematic of faithful adherence to Bible truth in 1688, a banner which waved defiance to James II. of England when he sought to oppress the Protestants of Ireland. Mr. Bond advocated the Bible as the class-book for our schools, seminaries, and legislative halls. Rev. Dr. Walker, P. E. C., then presented the Bible, and in doing so drew a comparison between nations that have accepted the Bible and those countries refusing the divine records. He then reviewed the great struggle of the Irish Protestants in support of civil and religious liberty, who, he said, gave a free Bible to the world. The evening was agreeably spent with music, songs, and addresses by the brethren.

A MOTHER AND THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

A horrible calamity occurred at an early hour yesterday morning at Mott Haven, in the Twenty-third Ward. The double frame tenement-house situated on Third avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second streets, caught fire about 3 A. M., and a mother and three children were burned to death before they could be rescued. The house was four stories high and adjoined two other frame houses three stories in height. The fire broke out it is said in the sub-cellar, and the flames rapidly spread to the hallway, to which the stair-cases descended, and thus cut off from the inmates all chances of egress in that direction. The only chance for them to get away from danger was by a fire-escape or a leap from the windows. Before the firemen and Police were alarmed the fire had become nearly resistless. There is no Croton water in the new ward as yet, and there was a great scarcity of that element, and this unfortunate circumstance greatly impeded the work of the firemen. The fire extended to one of the three-story houses next door, and this house, though still standing, is nearly destroyed. The occupants of the houses were poor people, and but little was known of them in the neighborhood. It was ascertained that about eleven families have been rendered houseless by the conflagration. About fourteen persons resided in the house where the fire originated. The first floor was occupied by Charles Doer as a lager-beer saloon, and William Hottenrath, harness-maker; the second, third, and fourth floors by Charles Knopp, Michael Burns, Wm. Shields, Mrs. Mason, Charles Duer, Thomas Burns, and their families. The last-mentioned family consisted of six persons, of whom four were consumed by the fire. Those who were thus destroyed were Mrs. Mary Burns, aged thirty-five; Maggie Burns, aged nine; Beisey Burns, a boy, aged seven, and Thomas Burns, aged five. Thomas Burns, the father of the family, when awakened by the fire, seized his youngest child, Michael, aged two years, and, endeavoring to arouse his wife and the remainder of his children to action, escaped by the fire-ladder attached to the house, and was followed by his daughter, Annie, a girl about twelve years of age. After he had escaped with the two children, he attempted to return to the house to rescue his wife and the rest of his family, but before he could do so the burning roof of the house fell in upon them, and a rescue was impossible. The firemen, under Chief Walsh, and the Police, under Capt. Robbins, did all they could to save the people in the house when they had reached the ground, but the fire had so completely the possession of the combustible buildings they they were unable to do anything more than to prevent the flames from extending further to other frame houses with which this district is so thickly built. The fire was extinguished in about an hour after it was discovered, the loss on the four-story tenement being estimated at $9,000, and that on the three-story house at $3,000. The property is owned by Henry Lipps, who is almost fully insured in various insurance companies. To these looses are to be added the household effects of the poor families, amounting to some hundreds of dollars more, which, though to be deplored, would have been of little importance had everybody escaped with their lives. As soon as possible after the extinguishment of the fire the Police and firemen set to work to find the remains of the dead. At 8 o'clock the body of Mrs. Burns, so burned and charred as to be unrecognizable, was discovered, and in the afternoon pieces of the bodies of the children were found, and thrown together in a rude box. Coroner Miller, who was summoned, resolved that he would not hold an inquest until to-day so as to allow time for the finding of more of the remains. Such as have been found now lie in the Thirty-third Precinct Station-house—the old Town-hall of Morrisania—and present a spectacle too horrible for description. All day yesterday the search for the remains was continued, but without further success up to nightfall. A large crowd of people gathered around the scene of the calamity, and seemed to never tire of gazing on the heap of brick and burnt timber which is all that is left of the building. The whole neighborhood was greatly excited about the matter, and many argued that the lives sacrificed might have been saved if the firemen and Police had been sooner on the spot, or if there had been a more plentiful supply of water. It appears that the fire-alarm system of the Twenty-third Ward does not work perfectly yet, and that the people have to depend upon cisterns for their supply of water to drink and to extinguish fires. There are no tower alarm bells in the district, and the chief dependence for some time for an alarm at night has been placed in about a dozen fire patrolmen who are paid $300 per annum for their services at night. These men appear not to have been wide awake at the time of the origin of the fire, and the general alarm to the Fire Department and the Police given by Officer Irwin was only after it had been fairly started. As for water, all that could be got had to be drawn from the cisterns of the Methodist Church, St. Paul's Reformed Church, St. Ann's Church, a public cistern near by, and several others belonging to private individuals. Among other sources of supply was the cellar of a house corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Third avenue, which was drained of its contents, as it has been on previous occasions. The investigation of the Coroner is looked forward to with a great deal of interest by the citizens of the ward, for while they praise the Police and firemen for the good work performed when they arrived on the field of action, there are many of the opinion that if the alarm had been given in good time there might have been no lives lost. Something is wrong, it is thought by the citizens referred to, and there is also a doubt as to whether or not the fire was accidental or the work of an incendiary.

CALLENDER, THE EX-BANK EXAMINER'S CASE.

The trial of Charles Callender, the Ex-Bank Examiner, was continued, yesterday, before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal side. Ex-Judge Fullerton counsel for the accused, opened the day's proceedings by reading a pamphlet descriptive of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal and Railroad Company's project, and followed with the different acts of Congress relating to the canal and railroad. The pamphlet spoke in the most flattering terms of the enterprise as a commercial project, and added that it was well calculated to develop the resources of the North-west. Mr. W. L. Avery, one of the Directors of the company, who was on the witness-stand on the previous day, resumed the position, and continued his testimony. He stated that about thirty copies of the pamphlet read by Mr. Fullerton were printed for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who were negotiating for the sale of the Portage Lake bonds in Europe. A letter from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., with reference to a sale of these bonds, was offered in evidence, but was not admitted. Counsel for the defense offered to prove by this witness that the company did possess 600,000 acres of land at the time the bonds were issued. The testimony, however, was not admitted, on the ground that the instruments of conveyance of this land should be produced. Witness said that he prepared the bonds of this company, which were given as collateral securities by the defendant, and that they were not an over-issue, as stated by one of the witnesses for the prosecution. The first intimation witness ever had that the title of these lands was in dispute was received in 1872 from Mr. Davis, the Receiver of the Ocean National Bank. In regard to the intrinsic value of the other collateral securities given by the defendant for the loan he obtained of the Ocean Bank, the witness said that the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad bonds covered that road, its franchises, and property. There were 190 of these bonds of $1,000 issued before the failure of the Ocean Bank. The subscriptions to the road were at this time $900,000. He informed Charles Callender that these bonds were of good and legal standing. The Decatur, Sullivan and Matoon bonds, which were also given by Callender as collaterals, witness said were good, and he (witness) told Mr. Callender and Mr. Stevenson, the President of the Ocean Bank, that they were good and valuable. Prof. Raphael Pumpelli, of Harvard College, testified that he examined the lands of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal and Railroad Company in the years 1867 and 1868. His opinion was that the land was valuable, and he so reported at the time. These reports are contained in the pamphlet read by Mr. Fullerton, and are, witness said, correct. The court here adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

ANOTHER COMMUNICATION FROM THE CONTROLLER.

The following communication was sent to Mayor Havemeyer, yesterday, by Controller Green:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
March 25, 1874.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor:

SIR: On the 4th of February last you transmitted to the Legislature two bills authorizing the Board of Apportionment to revise and redetermine the appropriations for the year 1874, and stated in a communication to the Legislature that "the interests of the City require that they be acted upon at the earliest practicable period."

These bills, which were presented to the Senate on the 10th of February, 1874, have for their sole end and object the reduction of taxes. Every tax-payer in this City was and is interested in their early passage.

A series of inquiries relative to the subject of these bills, based on a misapprehension of the facts, were proposed by the Senate to the Mayor and Controller, on the subject of these bills, which were promptly answered.

These most important bills, which have been for forty-three days before the Senate, have not yet been reported by the Committee on Cities, to whom they were referred.

Already one-fourth of the year has passed, and the proportionate reductions can only be made on the remaining three-fourths of the year. Every week's delay prevents the reduction of taxes for 1874.

If these simple and just bills are passed, the taxes can be somewhat reduced.

The urgent need of immediate action being taken is obvious, and I respectfully submit the matter to your attention.

Very respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, MARCH 26,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES—IRISH HOME RULE.

LONDON, March 26—5:30 A. M.—At a public meeting last night Mr. Mundella made a speech, in the course of which he declared it to be his conviction that the party in the United States which abolished slavery would yet succeed in establishing arbitration as a method of settling disputes between nations.

At a meeting of the leading Irish members of Parliament last evening it was unanimously resolved to press the subject of Home Rule during the present session, notwithstanding the failure of Dr. Butt's amendment to the address.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Thomas Wilkinson, of Middletown, Conn., fell off a car in Beekman street yesterday and sustained severe injuries. He was cared for at Park Hospital.

The Charlick election investigation, which was to have been continued yesterday, was adjourned to Friday next, at 3 P. M., owing to the illness of Charlick.

The triple-turreted monitor Roanoke has been towed down from the Navy-Yard, and is now anchored in mid-stream of the Hudson, at the man-of-war anchorage, off the Battery.

Prof. P. H. Vander Weyde will give a free lecture this evening before the Polytechnic Association, Cooper Institute, "On the Fallacies Advanced in Accounting for Boiler Explosions."

Yesterday, being the feast of the Annunciation, was celebrated in all the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. The day was the old style New-Year's Day, and is commonly called "Lady Day."

Charles Walton, who was for some months confined in Ludlow Street Jail, on a charge of having smuggled cigars, was yesterday discharged, on his own recognizance, by United States Commissioner Shields.

The General Council and the different sections of the International Working Men's Union, in this City, are making preparations for a congress of internationals, which is to come off in Philadelphia in the early part of next month.

The time for the justification of the permanent sureties of Mrs. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, and James H. Blood expired yesterday without anybody having so justified. Their counsel, Mr. Brook, is still their ostensible bondsman.

The inquiry into the nuisance caused by the existence of disreputable houses in the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards, which was to have been continued yesterday by the Grand Jury, was postponed until to-day, in the absence of material witnesses.

The regular Spring trade-sale of books was continued this morning at Clinton Hall, by Messrs. Leavitt & Co., auctioneers. The attendance was large, and purchasers were present in large numbers from this City, Boston, and Providence.

Joab Lawrence, whom the Court of Appeals decided could not be extradited to Michigan upon the requisition of the Governor of that State, is still held by the Sheriff of this City, pending the arrival of a certified copy of the decision which gives him his liberty.

The central body of the German trades-unions of this City is making arrangements for a mass-meeting, which is to come off at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Sunday, 12th April. The object of the projected demonstration is to devise measures for a general reorganization.

The funeral of the late Rev. Albert A. Marshall, of Matteawan, took place yesterday, from the residence of his parents, No. 33 West Sixteenth street. Rev. Mr. Harris, of the Alanson M. E. Church, officiated, and delivered a funeral address. The body was taken to Matteawan, N. Y., for interment.

At the monthly sale of Scranton coal yesterday, steam-boat, grate, and egg were disposed of rapidly. The average decrease on steam-boat coal was 2½ cents per ton. On the remaining lots there was an advance, the average increase on grate being 2½ cents; egg, 9 cents; stove, 7½ cents, and chestnut, 4¾ cents.

At a meeting of the New-York Medico-Legal Society, at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, this evening, the subjects of discussion will be the paper of Dr. E. Peugnet, on "The Medical Jurisprudence of the Stokes Case," and Mr. Prince's bill—now before the Legislature—relating to the appointment of Commissioners of Lunacy.

Julius Sarner, who has been indicted for perjury for having, as alleged, sworn falsely before Fire Marshal Sheldon in relation to the fire which occurred in his store, No. 68 Greene street, on the 29th of December last, was yesterday arrested on a bench warrant by Officer Miller, of the Fire Marshal's office, and was held in $15,000 bail to await trial.

By special invitation of the Presidents of the colleges, and the leading institutions of this City, Prof. R. A. Proctor will, before his departure for Europe, deliver two lectures in the great hall of the Cooper Union, at 8 o'clock P. M., as follows: Friday, March 27, "The Wonders of Astronomy;" Wednesday, April 1, on "The Coming Transit of Venus."

BROOKLYN.

Two barrels of unstamped whisky were seized by United States Marshals, yesterday, in a stable at No. 139 Cooke street.

The rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, was attended by a large and fashionable audience.

Permits for the erection of twenty-five new buildings, to be erected this Spring, have just been issued by the Department of Fire and Buildings.

The property-owners on Henry street, near Luqueer, complain of excessive assessment bills for the flagging of the sidewalks in that neighborhood.

Prof. C. S. Ford, M. D., of the Michigan University, will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association this evening on "Respiration and Ventilation."

The Board of City Works yesterday opened bids for lumber, stall-fixtures, and nails for the Fire Department. George R. Alexander was the lowest bidder.

Frances Hart, aged three years, residing at No. 227 North Seventh street, was severely burned last evening by her clothes catching fire from a bon-fire in the street.

A horse and wagon, upon which was loaded nearly $1,000 worth of harness, were stolen from the stables of a pork-packing establishment on Classon avenue at an early hour yesterday morning.

A melodeon, stolen from a school at West Farms by Edward Rothermel, the church burglar arrested some days since, and two carpets stolen from different churches, were recovered by Detective Short yesterday.

A well-attended temperance meeting was held last evening at Association Hall, on Fulton street. Addresses were made by Rev. Frederick Bell, of the Water Street Mission, New-York, and Messrs. Morton, Bowen, and Mowatt.

Jacob Sigusmund, whose skull was fractured on the evening of the 15th inst. by a blow from a stone thrown by a boy named James Crowe, died early yesterday morning at the Long Island College Hospital from the effects of the injury.

STATEN ISLAND.

The village Treasurer of Edgewater, Michael Oats, will to-morrow advertise the property of all delinquents for sale on account of taxes. The number is not so large as that of last year.

The subscribers to the fund for erecting a soldiers' and sailors' monument in Richmond County have been informed by the Monument Committee that the project is a failure, and that the Treasurer of the fund, Capt. O. D. Jewett, is authorized to return all subscriptions.

The old man found frozen to death on Tuesday morning on the Richmond road, was named John Thornhill, and not Solomon Temple, as was erroneously reported by the County Police. The deceased was seventy-five years of age, and had been an inmate of the Richmond County Poor-house for the past ten years, although, as is understood, he had all the while a son living in New-York, and doing a flourishing business as a jeweler on Broadway. Coroner Lea held an inquest, and the verdict was that deceased came to his death from exposure.

NEW-JERSEY.

A boy named Jackson fell off a heavily-laden wagon at the corner of Mulberry and Chestnut streets, Newark, this afternoon, and the wheels, passing over his legs, inflicted very serious injury.

In the New-Jersey Senate, yesterday afternoon, the Hudson County Boulevard bill was brought up on its third reading, and defeated by a vote of 14 to 7. This is the death-blow to the proposed measure for this year at least.

John Daub, aged sixty-six years, and a resident of Hackensack, hung himself Sunday to a beam in the coal-shed at the rear of his house. His lifeless body was discovered by his son when he went to pay him a visit.

Frank Smith, a colored man who is accused of having committed a burglary in Elizabeth, some time ago, and who escaped from the custody of the Police there, was arrested in Newark Tuesday, and handed over to Chief Keron, of Elizabeth.

John Mahoney, the striker, who was arrested in Jersey City for assaulting one of the new laborers at the Erie Docks, was committed for trial yesterday morning. Justice Seymour administered a severe rebuke, and assured him that he had laid himself liable to be sent to State Prison.

At the final meeting of the present Common Council of Orange, Mayor Wiggin made the following statement of the financial condition of the city: Floating debt, $78,121 20; resources, $60,866 90; deficiency, $17,254 3c. The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the city is $5,000,000.

The explosion of an uncovered blast at the Falls Quarry, Tuesday afternoon, sent several large rocks flying in various directions. Two of them, in descending, crushed through the roof of the Beaver Mill, causing considerable damage. Mr. Heard, the proprietor of the mill, narrowly escaped injury, having passed out of the room into which they fell only a few minutes previously. He intends entering a complaint against the parties working the quarry.

The Germans of Hoboken met in convention last evening and renominated the following-named gentlemen for the city offices: Mayor, Peter McGarisk; City Clerk, John R. McCullough; City Treasurer, John Kamena; Assessor, John A. McIlbargy; Master Register, Michael Murphy; Recorder, F. W. Bohnstedt. They made no nomination for City Controller because a bill now before the Legislature provides for the abolition of the office.

The trial of Alonzo E. Kimball, for complicity in the death of Ida W. Vail, was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Sessions. The only new witness produced was William Rose, a colored man, who resided in the upper part of the building in which Kimball's sewing-machine agency was established. His testimony effectually disposed of Kimball's statement in the previous trial that he had never held any improper relations with Miss Vail. The case was still on at the adjournment of Court.

Coroner Munn held an inquest yesterday on the body of William Snyder, the burglar, who was shot by Mr. Charles E. Cook, in Newark, on the 17th inst., while trying to rob his house. The particulars of the affair elicited by the testimony fully corroborated the statement already published. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a gun-shot wound received at the hands of Mr. Cook while committing a burglary. The verdict justified Mr. Cook, and exonerated him from all criminality in the matter.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair. A resolution was adopted notifying Mr. Clarence B. Mitchell that the school-house in Elm street, near Leonard, will not be released by the board, and that the City will pay the value of the building on the site after an appraisement of the same. A communication was received from Mr. Robert Newton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eclectic Medical Dispensary, requesting the board to grant them the privilege of paying the interest on the purchase money for the property. The application was referred to the Controller. A resolution was adopted providing that the certificates of stocks and bonds now held by the board shall be surrendered to the Controller for the purpose of obtaining a substitution therefor of a simple certificate of stock or bond that shall represent the whole amount of the certificates of each particular stock or bond so surrendered. The Controller then submitted a series of resolutions providing that no lease of a ferry franchise shall be hereafter granted by the board until the Department of Docks shall certify that the granting of such franchise will not interfere with the improvement of bulk-heads, and also that the rental of all ferries and ferry franchises be a percentage of the gross receipts. The resolutions were adopted without fixing a percentage. A report of Col. Serrell on the rights of the City to lands under water was received and ordered to be printed. The Controller offered a resolution in favor of rescinding the action of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund in making a pretended agreement with Wm. C. Traphagen allowing him one-half the value of all property held adversely to the City which he might recover. The Controller said he did not regard the agreement as valid or binding, and he would oppose it to the full extent of his official power. After remarks from Recorder Hackett, who said the agreement was legal, the resolution was made the special order for the next meeting of the board, and the Clerk was directed to notify Mr. Traphagen of the proceedings.

The board then adjourned.

SUPPOSED CASE OF POISONING.

Another case of supposed murder by poisoning came to light in the village of College Point, Long Island, yesterday morning. A day or two ago Mrs. Betts, the wife of a teacher in Fuerst's Academy, died suddenly under very peculiar circumstances, and the report began to circulate that there had been foul play, and various were the conjectures as to the probable cause of her death. The excitement at last became so intense that it was considered necessary to hold an inquest over the body. Coroner Reimer was accordingly notified, and the inquest was commenced and concluded yesterday morning. The Coroner thinks that there has been poison, in large quantities, administered to the deceased, but how it was given is an open question. Two years ago the first husband of Mrs. Betts died, leaving her considerable property. Last Summer she married again, and has since led a miserable life, her husband being very cruel and at times almost inhuman. The majority of the villagers are positive that Mrs. Betts has been poisoned by her husband with the expectation of coming into the possession of her property, which is reported to be of considerable value. As the jury could not determine with any degree of accuracy what was the precise cause of her death, it was decided to forward the stomach of the deceased woman to a New-York chemist for the purpose of having it analyzed.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The Algeria, for Liverpool, yesterday, carried 154 sacks letters from the New-York Post Office. The receipts for local postage for City letters during the past month of February were $16,000 in excess of the receipts for the corresponding month last year. Col. George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the railway mail service of the United States, was in conference with Postmaster James yesterday in reference to business of the department. The successful candidates in the recent competitive examination for two clerkships in the New-York Post Office, at a salary of $1,080 each, were W. F. Proctor and David F. Nelson. The latter is a young colored man, who has been for some time the office messenger of Postmaster James.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.—ALBANY, March 25.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for March 26: Nos. 138, 139, 109, 75, 134, 141, 142, 143.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—165, Hobby, &c., vs. Ingersoll, &c.; 10, Green vs. Brown; 19, Stewart vs. Bechtel, &c.; 40, Royds, &c., vs. Scott, &c.; 67, The People ex rel. McNamara vs. The Board of Supervisors; 69, Ryckman vs. Ferry; 87, In the matter, &c., Baltic Fire Insurance Company; 89, Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.; 90, Sealey, Receiver, vs. White; 74, Price vs. Price; 115, In the matter, &c., Coleman; 116, In the matter, &c., Downing; 119, In the matter, &c., Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company; 120½, ——— vs. ———; 123, In the matter, &c., Andrews; 125, Beekman, Receiver, vs. Helmbold; 145, Elias vs. Elias; 154, Arnold, &c., vs. Hunt, &c., (two cases;) 159, Romaine, &c., vs. Gartle; 174, In the matter, &c., Center, &c.; 218, ——— vs. ———; 228, ——— vs. ———; 231, Arnold vs. Whitehead; 235, Barstow vs. O'Donnell; 248, Arnold vs. Wilson; 250, Joseph vs. Bassford; 251, Reilly vs. Corwin; 252, Duffmordt vs. Goldstein; 255, Beall vs. Frederick.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Westbrook, J. J.—30, Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Hettrich et al.; 180, The Quassaick National Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell; 181, Tyne vs. The Submarine and Torpedo-boat Company; 182, Judd et al. vs. Smith, impleaded; 153½, Arnold et al. vs. Nichols, &c.; 40, ——— vs. ———; 160, Pollock vs. Schulze, &c.; 169, Westervelt vs. Ackley; 185, Lathrop et al. vs. Bramhall et al.; 186, Wood vs. Lockwood; 187, Knapp et al. vs. The Town of Newtown; 188, Berrian vs. Sanford, &c.; 189, Hubbell vs. Von Schoening et al.; 168, ——— vs. ———; 190, ——— vs. ———; 191, ——— vs. ———; 192, ——— vs. ———; 193, Hadden vs. Houghtaling; 194, Ludlow et al. vs. Dale; 195, Dutchess County National Insurance Company vs. Hackfield; 196, Keltz et al. vs. Long; 197, Moffat vs. Cauldwell et al.; 198, Hall vs. Madden; 199, Osborn vs. Keech; 200, Equitable Life Assurance Company vs. Hillyer; 201, Satterthwaite vs. Vreeland et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—1588, Berringer vs. Wengenroth; 2972, Castrel, Executor, vs. Simmons et al.; 90, Dobson vs. Elias et al.; 1996, Davis, Receiver, vs. McOmber; 2000, Block et al. vs Funk et al.; 2002, Bensen vs. O'Connor; 2004, Brown vs. Wright; 2008, Zeigler et al. vs. Lagrave et al.; 2010, Mahuken vs. Williams et al.; 2012, Benthier vs. Friedman; 2014, Phillips, Administrator, vs. Melville; 2016, Murphy et al. vs. Haswell; 2020, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Smith, impleaded, &c.; 2028, Reade et al. vs. Cohen et al.; 2032, Masury et al. vs. Pettes et al.; 2036, Tenth National Bank vs. Roche et al.; 2038, Laible vs. Leffler et al.; 2042, Mutual Bank vs. Funk et al.; 2044, Baker et al. vs. Hughes; 2046, Currier vs. Loomis, impleaded, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 11:30 A. M.—637, Inslee, Survivor, vs. Hampton; 2967, Roome vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2481, Nelson et al. vs. Odwine; 75, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 1327, McGregor vs. Boyle; 1215, Shaw vs. Duncan; 1301, O. S. Navigation Company vs. Smith et al.; 1227, Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 309, Milzn vs. Graham; 3022, Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3023, Rogers vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3024, Bernstein vs. The Mayor, &c.; 717, Dennis vs. Charlick et al.; 1205, Bently vs. Weir; 445, Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.; 1095, Tappan vs. Wheeler; 269, Despres et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 3073, Gearley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1155, Fuller et al. vs. Hunt et al.; 3055, Mollett vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, C. J.—653, Petrie vs. Poillon; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 1847, Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.; 155½, Wagner vs. Boocock; 771, Risley vs. Smith et al.; 163, Van Horsten vs. Kringer; 667, Watson, vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; 479, Gleb vs. Schafer; 559, Same vs. Same; 549, McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.; 663, Sutro et al. vs. Fargo, President; 759, Henderson et al. vs. Boyd et al.; 713, Kendall vs. Connor; 625, Corwin et al. vs. Eighth National Bank; 699, Cohen vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—844, Crescent Iron Company vs. Westray et al.; 578, Journeau vs. Tallman; 722, Hart vs. Hayes; 916, New-York Catholic Protectory vs. The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 988, Madan vs. Covert et al.; 990, Menzies et al. vs. Jones; 994, Brush et al. vs. Mohler; 952, National Steam-ship Company vs. Zung; 1006, Hunt vs. Marshall; 1024, Medicus vs. The Germania Fire Insurance Company; 1026, Hamilton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 1030, Waters vs. Austin et al.; 1032, Thuring vs. Borst; 1034, Read vs. Beecher; 1036, McManus vs. Kelso et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Case on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—4468, Dalton vs. Hoffman et al.; 3927, Clark et al. vs. Crowley; 2105, Hermann vs. Simon; 3658, Ackerthal vs. Smith et al.; 3660, Chambers vs. Fairbrother; 3664, Ruppert vs. Pfeiffer; 3672, Griggs et al. vs. Whitney Manufacturing Company; 3674, Willard vs. The Bartlett R. S. M. Company; 3632, Strause vs. Fraud; 3684, Berthelot et al. vs. Bodell; 3688, Bierhoff et al. vs. Cohn; 3690, Fitch vs. Dougal; 3696, Fireman's Fund Insurance Company vs. Cook; 3698, Alexander et al. vs. Camp et al.; 3700, Ætna Insurance Company vs. Union Printing House; 3699, Alexander et al. vs. Alexander.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3321, O'Rorke et al. vs. Cassin; 3309, Cole et al. vs. Bloss et al.; 3475, McKellar et al. vs. The P. and R. C. L. B. and P. Company; 3369, Duperst vs. Behan; 3479, Architectural Iron Works vs. Koch; 3541, Schenck vs. Lawrence; 3529, Street vs. Sherwood; 3585, Dwyer vs. Eagleson; 3459, Ettinger vs. Mintz; 3499, Arcularies vs. Blackford; 3593, Knapp vs. Hughes et al.; 3599, Brown vs. Herbert; 3603, Drone vs. Mercier; 3607, Kauth vs. Diers; 3611, Dixon vs. Herbert.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3203½, Bogert vs. Carney et al.; 3536, Stenbing vs. Haas; 3813, Dingman vs. Sawyer; 4567, Hallock vs. Barnes; 4428, Rhoner et al. vs. Trimble; 1750, Burrows vs. Howells; 4667, Swan vs. Germunder; 4754, Whitney vs. O'Connor; 4493, Hernon vs. Frank; 4662, Gotthold vs. Scheferkester; 4167, Schubert vs. Fox; 4168, Same vs. Same; 4454, Carr vs. Mellor et al.; 421, Lawrence vs. Breunan; 422, Same vs. Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Herman Leidendorf, felonious assault and battery; John Darcy, felonious assault and battery; Christian Mayer, felonious assault and battery; Michael Rupert, felonious assault and battery; Frank Gorman, felonious assault and battery; Stefano August, felonious assault and battery; James O'Brien, burglary; George Howard, George Townsend, and James Tynan, grand larceny; Sarah Cline, Kate White, and Caroline Ruth, grand larceny; Thomas Rogers, grand larceny; Louis Augat, grand larceny; Thomas Walker, grand larceny; Frederick W. Adams, grand larceny; Gilbert McLoughlin, Thomas Price, Patrick McMahon, and Nathan Gabriel, petit larceny from the person; William Somerville, forgery; Charles Duffy, forgery; Edward Smith, assault and battery; Edward Cox, larceny.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat in fair demand and higher; $1 22½ bid for No. 1 Spring; $1 18½ for No. 2 do. Regular; $1 19¾ for strictly Fresh, spot; $1 19 April; $1 23½ May; No. 3 do. $1 15@$1 15½. Corn active and higher at 62½c. for No. 2 Mixed Regular; 63¼c. Fresh, spot; 62⅞c. bid April; 65¼c. bid May; New No. 2 Mixed, 59½c.@60c.; rejected Old, 60c.; New, 58c.@58¼c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 45c.@45¼c. for No. 2 Fresh. Rye firm and scarce at 88c. for No. 2 Regular; 89c.@89½c. for Fresh. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork active and higher at $14 85 cash or April; $15 10 May. Lard active and higher at $9 cash; $9 05 April; $9 20 May. Bulk Meats in good demand at 5½c. for Shoulders, spot; sales at 6c. May; Sides held very strong at $7 90@$7 95 for Short Rib Middles, April. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 92c.@92½c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, and 3,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Flour dull and drooping at $4 50@$4 75 for Superfine Winter; $5@$5 50 for Extra do.; $5 75@$6 for Double Extra do.; $6 25@$6 75 for Treble Extra do. Wheat firmer at $1 24¼ for No. 2 Spring; $1 37½ bid for No. 2 Red Regular. Corn steady at 63c. for No. 2 Mixed and Yellow, in elevator. Oats firm and in fair demand at 50c. for No. 2. Barley dull at $1 60@$1 65 for No. 2 Spring. Rye firmer at 91c.@92½c. Whisky firm at 92c. Pork firm at $15 50, Up-country, April. Dry-salted Meats firmer; some sales higher; sales of Shoulders at 6c., to arrive; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c., spot; Clear Sides, 8c., up country, buyer March; 8¾c., May, spot. Bacon firm at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides, cash. Lard firm at 9c. for Steam, seller May. Live Hogs active and higher: sales to shippers at $4 60@$5 10; for Bacon, $5@$5 40; Heavy, $5 50@$5 75. Cattle firm and wanted at $1 75@$4 for native Cows and Heifers; $4 25@$4 75 for good to prime; $5 25@$6 25 for choice to extra. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 9,500 bushels Barley, and 2,600 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—1,255 bbls. Flour, 360 bushels Wheat, 3,993 bushels Corn, 5,388 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley, 300 bushels Peas. Exports not reported. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; no sales reported; quoted: Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 50; do. No. 2 do., $1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 38; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 60@$1 73. Corn scarce and higher; sales 1,600 bushels New, on track, at 77c.; Old held at 80c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 53c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 70@$1 80; No. 3 Western, $1 60@$1 65. Rye nominal at $1 05 for No. 2 Western. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Flour active and steady at $5 70@$6 25 for Extra Spring. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 27 for No. 1; $1 23 for No. 2; April, $1 23⅛; May, $1 26¾. Oats dull and declining at 43½c. for No. 2, fresh. Corn steady at 62c. for No. 2 Mixed, fresh. Rye quiet and unchanged at 87½c. for No. 1, fresh. Barley dull and nominally $1 65 for No. 2; $1 45 for No. 3 do. Pork held firmly at $15. Hams in pickle strong at 9½c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 5⅝c. for Shoulders, loose; boxed Middles firm at 8¼c.@8½c. Lard firmer at 9¼c. for Kettle; 9c. for Steam. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, and 17,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 25.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat in light demand; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52; two cars do. at $1 50; 1,000 bushels prime White State at $1 78. Corn quiet; sales one car at 80c. Barley inactive. Corn-meal—$1 60 for Bolted and $1 55 for Unbolted ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c.

ALBANY, N.Y., March 25.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye—$1 on the street. Oats in fair demand and firmly held; sales, 1 car State, by sample, at 62c.; 1 car No. 2 Mixed State at 61½c.; a bagged lot of Mixed State at 62c.; 1 car of bagged State at 62c.; 1,000 bushels, in bulk, and 6 cars at 61c. for No. 2 Mixed Western, and 62c. for No. 1 Mixed State; No. 1 State is firm at 64c. Corn higher and quoted at 86c.@86½c. for new; 87c.@88c. for old. Barley quiet and nominal. Malt steady.

TOLEDO, March 25.—Flour steady. Wheat steady at $1 56 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 48½ for Amber Michigan; April, $1 49; No. 1 Red, $1 55; No. 2 do., $1 45@$1 45½. Corn active and higher at 68c. for High Mixed; April, 68½c.; May, 70c.; August, 72½c.; new, 67c.; Low Mixed, old, 69c.; no grade, old, 65c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 55c. for No. 1; 49½c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds sold at $6. Receipts—13,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer at $1 43@$1 45. Corn firmer at 62c.@65c. Oats firm at 54c.@58c. Rye firm at $1 05. Barley dull at $1 55 for No. 3 Spring. Butter steady. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork—$15 75 bid, $16 asked. Lard firm; 9c. bid for Steam, 9⅛c. asked; Kettle, 9¾c. Bulk Meats firm at 5¾c. for Shoulders, $7 90@$8 for Clear Rib Sides, $8 25@$8 37½ for Clear Sides. Bacon firm at 6¾c. for Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Whisky steady at 92c.

DETROIT, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower at $1 62 for Extra; $1 54@$1 55 for No. 1 White; $1 45 for Amber Michigan; Corn steady at 72. Oats in good demand at 51c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, and 6,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, and 4,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn sold at 67c.@70c. Oats sold at 55c.@60c. Pork firmer at $16. Bulk Meats and Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9c. for Tierce; 9¾c. for Keg. Whisky sold at 92c.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm and higher at 70c.@71c. for new Mixed; 71c.@72c. for old do. Oats steady and firm at 51c. for No. 1 State; 49c. for No. 2. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 42c. Resin firm at $1 82½c. for Strained and $2 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 90 for Hard and $2 95 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Mrs. J. D. Walker and child, J. D. Walker, Edward G. Buckenham, Robert Fleming, M. Sternberger, Mrs. Moses and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rice, Lord Dunraven, Dr. Kingsley and man servant, Miss Martha Herrick, D. B. Blair, Henry Newland, Miss S. H. Swearinger, Mrs. Jane Gray Leaver, Wm. Field, Mrs. J. Thin, John Inglis, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Mathewson, Henry Williams, Miss Thomson, Mrs. Osmen Latrobe, S. W. Dana, Mme. Cerzyn and infant, Miss Curtyn, G. K. Ostheimer, Capt. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, three children, and nurse, A. B. Stockwell, Mrs. Fitzpatrick and daughter, J. Fitzpatrick, G. R. Westerfelt, Robt. Famie, R. Curzyn, John Pershouse, Capt. Sutherland, W. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. C. Tweddle and child, George J. Jones, J. J. Worsevick.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—George Tallman, J. W. Gordon, Carl Mittell, J. T. Piuso, Mrs. George Eldridge and two children, Mrs. E. Merin, J. H. Flagler, Daniel Hogan, Andrew J. Adsid and wife, Capt. Charles Moses, James R. Crosby, B. N. Upham, J. B. Upham, J. K. Souther and wife, Mrs. H. B. Janes, W. F. Canavan, Charles M. Jessup, H. W. Parsons, E. M. Clarkson and Son, Charles Scranton, Jr., George E. Steinway.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Maurice Grau and wife, Mrs. B. M. Garbeille, Juan Ruiz, E. Herbert Whitney, John D. Murphy, Alex. S. McNally, James H. Sanford, Dr. Josefa Bruzon De Tegider, two daughters, and servant, Dr. Ysabel Gulem De Chevis and servant, Carlos Pie, Antonio Perez, Pablo Gonzalez, Diego Silvens, Alonzo Mendez, Jose Mendez, Gaspar Trueba, Jose Calera, Jose Manuel Gonzalez, Michael Creighton, James L. Depew, John Patterson, James Toole, Thomas Black, Chin Chau, Santiago Asion, Chino Chion Acao, Antonio Pedro Cenfa.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—W. H. Abrahams, F. Adria, Miss A. Christie, Miss C. Biuninger, R. Vega, J. Wills, C. Chanmont, A. Agramonti, J. J. De Haven, H. Hansen.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:54 | Sun sets......6:18 | Moon rises.3:06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...2:31 Gov. Island.3:20 | Hell Gate..4:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, March 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ohio, (Ger.,) Von Emster, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Steinmann, (Belg.,) Lecher, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Virgo, (Br.,) Burchall, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Jansen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Carondelet, McCreery, New-Orleans, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Kingston, Savanilla, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Barks Aurelio, (Fr.,) Ganaro, Marseilles, J. Henry; Juno, (Ital.,) Givering, Brunswick, Ga., Funch, Edye & Co.; Nicolina, (Ital.,) Enrigo, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Fratelli Doge, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork or Falmouth, John C. Seager; Everett Gray, Loring, Lisbon, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Olga, (Norw.,) Smith, Antwerp, &c., Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Matilde, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Gallipoli, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Redowa, McDonald, Dunkirk, (France,) H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Julia Blake, (Br.,) Knowlton, Humacoa, P. R., J. F. Whitney & Co.; A. H. Curtis, Merriman, Matanzas, &c., Miller & Houghton; Nuova Chiarina, (Ital.,) Maresca, Tarragona, A. P. Agresta.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana March 21, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons; March 22, lat. 27 40 N., lon. 79 47 W., passed schr. Arthur, bound N.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (Ger.,) Stahl, Hamburg March 11, via Havre 14th, with mdse. and 371 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana March 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston March 21, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Lizzie C. Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) Corning, Antwerp Feb. 1, and Flushing 3d, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Rebecca Crowell, Crowell, Buenos Ayres Feb. 1, and Point Indio 3d, with hides, hair, and 9 passengers to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Bark Eliza A. Cochran, (of Philadelphia,) Nickelson, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to B. Riondo & Co.—vessel to Benner, Pinckney & Co.

Bark Sem, (Aust.,) Marcevich, Leith 55 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Lameck, (Aust.,) Cabojovich, Leith 47 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Took the southern passage and had variable weather.

Bark Abraham, (Aust.,) Matcovich, Newcastle 75 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Caernarvonshire, (of London,) Williams, Hong Kong 116 ds., with tea to A. A. Low & Bro.

Bark Peppina, (Ital.,) Paturzo, Palermo 62 ds., with sulphur and sumac to Phelps, Bros. & Co.

Bark Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lochart, Curacao 13 ds., with skins, &c., to Joseph Foulke's Son.

Brig Victoria, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, St. Pierre, Mart., 17 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Johanna, Peterson, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor—vessel to Hand & Swan.

Brig Sarah E. Kennedy, Ray, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to John Zittlosen.

Schr. Jos. G. Stover, (of Bucksport,) Abbott, Para 24 ds., with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Pond.

Schr. A. D. Huddell, (of Milton, Del.,) Long, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan.

Schr. Florence Bailey, (of New-London,) Bailey, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglas.

Schr. Abbie H. Hodgman, (of Harrington,) Eaton, Aguadilla, P. R., 29 ds., with sugar and molasses to Eggers & Heinleim.

Schr. Cothen, Brandtberg, Aux Cayes 14 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Co.

Schr. Northern Light, (of Machias,) Wallace, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Allegro, (of London,) Johnson, Grand Canarie 44 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Frances, (of St. John, N. B.,) McLaughlin, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Youngs, Smith & Co. March 18, lat. 28 40, lon. 79 15, passed a vessel of about 500 tons bottom up.

Schr. Ida Birdsall, (of Waretown, N. J.,) Johnson, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. H. M. Reed, Steelman, Georgetown, S. C., 13 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Lilly, Cole, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Mary H. Hamilton, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Laura A. Webb, (of Deer Isle,) Hatch, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. T. E. Halleck, Tyler, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to G. Hunter & Son—vessel to Squires Bros. Is bound to Albany.

Schr. Annie Tibbets, Curtis, Port Royal, S. C., 11 ds., with lumber to Kinne, Ross & Co.—vessel to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Amelia G. Earl, Townsend, Virginia, with pine wood to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Virginia, with pine wood to Slaght & Petty.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S. W.; hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Steinmann, for Antwerp; Ohio, for Bremen; Denmark, for London; Algeria and Canada, for Liverpool; Australia, for Glasgow; Etna, for Kingston, Jam., &c., (not 24th;) City of Havana, for Havana; Carondelet, for New-Orleans; Huntsville, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; ship Mary Bangs, for San Francisco.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Arr. steamers Nestorian, from Liverpool; Wm. Kennedy, from Providence; Mediator and Wm. Woodward, from New-York, and Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; barks Free Handle, from Bremen; Argo, from Liverpool; Ceres, from Waterford; Williams, from London; Maria, from London; Cato, from Antwerp; Elverhoi, from Dublin; Campidoglia, from London; brigs Glance, from Palermo, and Blanche and Sally Brown, from Sagua; schrs. Veto, from Havana; Gertrude Plummer, from Brunswick, Ga.; and Emma D. Endicott, from Providence.

Cld. steamers Octoroon, for New-York, and Wm. Whilldem, for Philadelphia; barks Companion, for Rio; S. W. Holbrook, for Cardenas; Giovanni Battista, for Belfast, Ireland; N. C. Kjerkegaard, for Cork or Falmouth for orders, Severs, for Cork or Falmouth for orders; Guilio, for Cork or Falmouth for orders; brig De Capo, for Cork or Falmouth for orders; schrs. W. S. Baker, for Kennebunk, Me.; C. W. Willey, for Wilmington, and Sarah Parks, for Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Campanero, for Rio.

BOSTON, March 25.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; schr. Helen R. Simmons, from St. Marc.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 25.—Arr. steamer Equator, from Philadelphia; schrs. J. L. Weaner, from Wilmington, Del.; Walton, from Boston; Mary Lord, from New-York; V. F. Hawley, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 25.—Arr. ship Laurens, from Antwerp, in ballast for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, ship Ellen Goodspeed.

Passed out, ship Minnehaha, for Londonderry; barks Ocean Gem, for Belfast; Ocean Queen, for Bristol; Florida, for Newry; Lælia W., Geromino Chigino, Ilmatar, and Carlotta, for Queenstown; brigs Prestissimo, for Rio; Dudley, for Paysander; Water Witch, for Pernambuco, and 100 coasters bound North, and United States steamer Shawmut, from Norfolk, for Key West.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 25.—Arr. bark Magnus Lagaboter, from Waterford.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 25.—Cld. ship Proteus, for Liverpool.

Arr. at the Passes, steamers Western Metropolis, from New-York, and Vicksburg, from Liverpool; ships Nunquam, from Havre; Advance, from The Downs; barks Emerald, from Hull; Energy, from Liverpool, and Volunteer, from Havre; brig Maid of Glanwern, from Rio Janeiro.

PORTLAND, Me., March 25.—Arr. steam-ship Circassian, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 25.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto, from New-York; America, from Baltimore; German bark Antoinette, from Glasgow, for New-York, with loss of sails; schrs. Joseph Fish, from Portland; Effie J. Simmons, from Bath.

Cld. barks Stormy Petrel, for Charleston; Aukathon, for Wilmington; Florence Chipman, for Liverpool.

Sld. steam-ship Leo, for New-York.

DISASTER.

NORFOLK, Va., March 25.—The Captain of the steamer Cygnet reports having seen the Italian bark Furioso with all sail up, ashore on Currituck Beach. Wreckers have gone to her assistance.

SPOKEN, &c.

By ship Lizzie C. Troop—Feb. 8, lat. 49 16, lon. 6 55, saw ship Wyoming, from Havre, for New-Orleans; 9th, lat. 49 10, lon. 8 25, ship Matanra, (of Glasgow,) from Liverpool, for do.; 28th, lat. 26 23, lon. 55 8, spoke bark India, (Ital.,) from Dundalk, for Baltimore; March 16, lat. 28 5, lon. 70 19, saw brig Gipsy Queen, (of Portland,) bound S.

By bark Rebecca Crowell—Feb. 12, lat. 23 39 S., lon. 29 04, spoke brig Adella, (Br.,) from London, for Port Adelaide, 56 ds. out; 14th, lat. 26 46 S., lon. 30 W., ship Africana, from Callao, for Queenstown; March 17, lat. 26 N., lon. 68 10 W., schr. R. P. Hart, steering S. E.; March 18, lat. 28 43, lon. 70 03, ship Laurens, from Antwerp, for Hampton Roads; 21st, lat. 35 20, lon. 73 34, bark D. S. Duffes, from Charleston, for Philadelphia.

By brig Victoria—March 11, off St. Thomas, spoke schr. Mary H. Stockham, from St. Thomas, for Sagua.

By schr. Joseph J. Stover—March 18, lat. 30 26, lon. 71 50, spoke bark Perseverance, from Dublin, for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 25.—Sld. for the United States, Crono, Kristinestad, Folkvany, Senator Iken, Callsta Haws, Zarskee Selo, Dr. Falk, G. W. Halls, Voyager, Si, Vestlandet, Liverpool, Hattie M., Thela, Iro, and Aktive.

Arr. out from the United States on the 22d inst., Reunion, Aurora, Priscilla, Saranak, Bore, Celeste, and Carlton.

Arr. out from the United States on the 24th inst., Adolph, Caroline, and Avance.

Arr. out from the United States on the 25th inst., Wetterhorn, Lorely, George Peabody, Amelia, Ebenezer, and Oromocto.

Also, arr. out from the United States, Pensativa, Amalia, Galopre, and Zulueta.

The brig Oromocto, from New-York, has arr. at Liverpool much damaged.

The brig Wanderer, from Darien for Sillotte, has been spoken disabled.

REAL BARGAINS
IN
CHINA, GLASS, PLATED WARE,
AND
GAS FIXTURES.

In order to dispose promptly of $100,000 worth of surplus stock left over since the panic, and to make room for new Spring goods,

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway,

Offer the following inducements on a portion of their stock:

Twenty to forty per cent. discount on $50,000 worth of Gas Fixtures.

Twenty per cent. discount on $30,000 worth of China and Glass Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets, &c.

Twenty-five per cent. discount on $20,000 worth of Cutlery and Fine Plated Ware.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers of and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces,"
"ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges,"
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters,
COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.